

CQ

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY
Weekly Report

DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY

JAN 8 1961

SOCIAL SCIENCES

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

VOL. XIX
PAGES 1-29

No. 1

WEEK ENDING JAN. 6, 1961

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
that's ahead	ii
around The Capitol	9
Committee Roundup	10
Pressures in Congress	19
Political Notes	21
Press Conference	25
Residential Report	27
House Vote Chart	28
Week In Congress	iv

87th Congress Convenes

	<u>Page</u>
Organization of Congress	1
Senate Rules Fight	3
House Rules Committee	4
1961 Legislative Outlook	5
Committee Reorganization	10
House, Senate Membership Lists	12
Ages, Professions, Seniority	15

**Depressed
Areas
Report**

Page 9

**Mansfield,
New Members'
Biographies**

Page 22

COPYRIGHT 1961

BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INCORPORATED

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • Federal 8-4660

Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

Committee Hearings

Jan. 10 -- CONTROL OF TEAMSTERS IN NEW YORK CITY, Senate Government Operations, Investigations Subc.

Political Events

Jan. 21 -- DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, meeting, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C. Committee chairman to be chosen.

March 5-7 -- NINTH ANNUAL REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Other Events

Jan. 7-8 -- FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE OF USDA, fifth national conference on fruit and vegetable bargaining cooperatives, Jung Hotel, New Orleans.

Jan. 7-10 -- NATIONAL SWIMMING POOL INSTITUTE, 4th annual convention and exposition, Dallas.

Jan. 8-10 -- NATIONAL PRESERVERS ASSN., annual convention, Galt Ocean Mile Hotel, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Jan. 9-10 -- NORTHWEST CANNERS AND FREEZERS ASSN., annual meeting, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

Jan. 9-12 -- NATIONAL RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSN., 50th annual convention, Statler Hotel, New York City.

Jan. 9-12 -- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FARMER COOPERATIVES, annual meeting, Jung Hotel, New Orleans.

Jan. 9-12 -- WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING, Washington, D.C.

Jan. 12-15 -- ASSN. OF FOOD DISTRIBUTORS, annual convention, Galt Ocean Mile Hotel, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Jan. 18 -- TRANSPORTATION ASSN. OF AMERICA, national transportation institute, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.

Jan. 18 -- PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL, Reception for Distinguished Ladies, 3-6 p.m., National Gallery of Art; Reception for Vice-President Elect and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, 6-8 p.m., Statler-Hilton Hotel; Young Democrats' Reception and Dance 8 p.m. - 1 a.m., Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Jan. 19 -- PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL, Governors' Reception, 3-6 p.m., Sheraton Park Hotel; Inaugural Concert, 8:15 p.m. Constitution Hall; Democratic Gala, 8:45 p.m., National Guard Armory (\$100 tickets for Democratic National Committee campaign deficit), Washington, D.C.

Jan. 20 -- PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL, Swearing-in and Inaugural Address, noon, East Front of Capitol; Inaugural Parade, 2 p.m., Pennsylvania Avenue; Inaugural Ball, 9 p.m. - 2 a.m., National Guard Armory, Mayflower Hotel, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Jan. 23-24 -- INDUSTRIAL HEATING EQUIPMENT ASSN. INC., winter meeting, Dearborn Inn, Dearborn, Mich.

Jan. 23-26 -- ANNUAL PLANT MAINTENANCE AND ENGINEERING SHOW, International Amphitheatre, Chicago.

Jan. 23-26 -- NATIONAL CANNERS ASSN. and CANNING MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES ASSN., 54th annual conventions, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.

Jan. 25-28 -- AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSN., 64th annual convention, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City.

Jan. 29-Feb. 1 -- SUPER MARKET INSTITUTE, midyear conference, Americana Hotel, Miami Beach.

Jan. 29-Feb. 2 -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF HOME BUILDERS, annual convention and exposition, Exposition Center, Chicago.

Jan. 30-Feb. 2 -- NATIONAL CONCRETE MASONRY ASSN., annual convention and concrete industries exposition, Cobo Hall, Detroit.

Feb. 2-3 -- NATIONAL CANNERS ASSN., statistical quality control and instrumentation workshop for the food industry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Feb. 2-3 -- PRIVATE TRUCK COUNCIL OF AMERICA INC., annual convention, Sheraton Hotel, Dallas.

Feb. 5-7 -- MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ASSN., 42nd annual meeting, Chase Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) will speak.

Feb. 9-11 -- HOME IMPROVEMENT PRODUCTS SHOW, New York Coliseum, New York City.

Feb. 10-11 -- AIR-CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION WHOLESALERS, annual convention, Chicago.

Feb. 13-14 -- NATIONAL CONFERENCE, Protestants & Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State, First Baptist Church, Portland, Ore.

Feb. 13-16 -- NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSN., annual meeting, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas.

Feb. 21-22 -- SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL RADIO SERVICE ASSN., 9th annual meeting, Bakersfield, Calif.

Feb. 27-March 3 -- ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA INC., 42nd annual convention, Statler Hilton Hotel, Boston.

March 5-8 -- NATIONAL ASSN. of FROZEN FOOD PACKERS, 20th annual convention, Dallas.

March 6 -- GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS ASSN. OF THE U.S. AND CANADA (AFL-CIO), convention, Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

A service for editors and standard reference on U.S. Congress

Editor and President: Henrietta and Nelson Poynter.

Executive Editor: Thomas N. Schroth

Senior Writers: Elizabeth J. Brenner, Robert C. Keith, William A. Korn, Helene C. Monberg, Neal R. Peirce, Spencer A. Rich.

Research Writers: Stephen Chatnuck, Alfred Friendly Jr., Ruth Hussey, Carolyn Mathiasen, Gladys Miller, Jonas V. Morris, David C. Niblack, Shirley Seib, Wayne Walker, Edward T. Walsh.

C.Q. Almanac Editor: Georgianna F. Rathbun.

Editorial Assistants: Carol Gregory, Roberta E. Russell, James C. Whittemore.

Publisher: Buel F. Weare.

Business Manager: Walter E. Thomas.

Production Supervisor: Walter W. Conklin, Jr.

Copyright 1961 by Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1156 Nineteenth St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients. Second rights are reserved, including use of Congressional Quarterly material in campaign supplements, advertisements and handbooks without special permission. Rates are based on membership and/or circulation of clients and will be furnished on request. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C.

SS

First Session, 87th Congress

Rules Disputes, Party Caucuses Highlight First Week As New Congress Awaits Change of Administrations

The 87th Congress, elected on Nov. 8, 1960, convened at noon Jan. 3, 1961 in an atmosphere dominated by the forthcoming inauguration Jan. 20 of John Fitzgerald Kennedy as the 35th President of the United States. With the advent of a Democrat in the White House and the continuation of Democratic control over both houses of Congress, a six-year era of divided government drew to a close. Internal organization and efforts to clear a procedural pathway for the Kennedy legislative program highlighted the first week's activity in both chambers. The party breakdowns as Congress convened:

SENATE: 65 Democrats, 35 Republicans.

HOUSE: 262 Democrats, 174 Republicans, one seat in doubt.

Senate

The Senate convened with Vice President Richard M. Nixon, as President of the Senate until Jan. 20, in the chair. He proceeded to swear in 33 newly-elected Members, including his successor-elect, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas). Johnson promptly tendered his resignation and William A. Blakley (D), appointed to the vacancy by Texas Gov. Price Daniel (D), was sworn in. Also taking the oath as Senators were Benjamin A. Smith (D Mass.), appointed to the vacancy created Dec. 22 by the resignation of Sen. Kennedy, and J.J. "Joe" Hickey (D Wyo.), named to the vacancy created Dec. 9 by the death of Sen.-elect Keith Thomson (R Wyo.). (For full Senate roster, see p.14)

Senate leaders, selected previously by their party caucuses (see next page) were:

President Pro tempore -- Carl Hayden (D Ariz.).
Majority Leader -- Mike Mansfield (D Mont.).
Majority Whip -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.).
Minority Leader -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.).

Minority Whip -- Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.).

All but two of the Senate's 100 members responded to the first quorum call of the session. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) was absent because of illness, while Sen. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) was announced as necessarily absent.

Following the quorum call, Majority Leader Mansfield noted that, according to "established practice," no bills could be introduced until delivery of the President's annual State of the Union message, scheduled for Jan. 12. (By unanimous consent, the Senate Jan. 4 agreed to a Mansfield request to allow the introduction of bills the following day, since the President's message would not be presented until Jan. 12.) Mansfield then announced that Senate committees would commence hearings Jan. 9 on the confirmation of persons designated by President-elect Kennedy for appointment to Cabinet and other high-ranking posts.

In This Issue

Senate Party Caucuses	Page 2
Senate Rules Fight	Page 3
House Party Caucuses	Page 4
House Rules Committee	Page 4
1961 Legislative Outlook	Page 5
Rules, Traditions Governing Committee Assignments	Page 10
List of Representatives	Page 12
List of Senators	Page 14
Ages, Professions, Seniority of Members	Page 15
Biographies	Page 22
First House Roll Calls	Page 28

The Senate then launched into preliminary discussion of proposals to change its rules (see p. 3). After adopting resolutions memorializing the late Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D Mo.), who died Sept. 13, 1960, and the late Sen.-elect Thomson, the Senate adjourned its opening day session at 2.44 p.m.

House

House proceedings opened Jan. 3 with the election of Sam Rayburn (D Texas) to his 10th term as Speaker, by a straight party-line roll-call vote of 258 Democrats for Rayburn and 170 Republicans for Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.). Rayburn and Halleck did not vote, answering "present." (For voting, see chart p. 28)

Rayburn, whose service in the House began in 1913, was then sworn in by Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), the next ranking Member in point of service. Three Members-elect, whose elections were challenged, were asked to stand aside as the Speaker administered the oath en-bloc to 426 other Members-elect.

The first Member-elect to be challenged was George O. Chambers (R Ind.), certified as the winner in his race with Democratic incumbent J. Edward Roush. Rep. Clifford Davis (D Tenn.) offered a resolution (H Res 1) barring either Chambers or Roush from taking the oath pending an investigation of their election by the House Administration Committee. To forestall debate, Davis immediately

moved the previous question, which was ordered by a roll-call vote of 252-166 (for voting, see chart p. 28). The Davis resolution was then approved by a standing vote of 205-95.

By voice votes, the House also adopted resolutions (H Res 2, 3) authorizing the swearing in of the other two Members-elect -- Democrats Morgan M. Moulder (Mo.) and Victor Wickersham (Okla.) -- whose elections had been challenged. Notice was then given of the re-election, in party caucus, of Reps. John W. McCormack (D Mass.) as Majority Leader, Carl Albert (D Okla.) as Majority Whip, and Charles A. Halleck as Minority Leader (see p. 4). Before adjourning at 2:30 p.m., the House approved the following resolutions:

H Res 4, re-appointing five House officers, headed by Clerk of the House Ralph R. Roberts.

H Res 8, continuing in force the House rules of the 86th Congress (see p. 4).

H Res 11, 12, and 13, authorizing the Speaker to swear in three Members-elect absent because of illness: Reps. James B. Utt (R Calif.), George M. Grant (D Ala.), and Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.).

Republican Committees

The Senate Republican Conference Jan. 5 approved the assignment of members to the five Republican Senate committees.

POLICY COMMITTEE -- Sen. Styles Bridges (N.H.) remained chairman. The Senate Republican leadership of Sens. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), conference chairman; Milton R. Young (N.D.), conference secretary; Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), minority leader; and Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), minority whip, also continued on the committee.

Other continuing members: Sens. Margaret Chase Smith (Maine), George D. Aiken (Vt.), Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.), Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), and John Sherman Cooper (Ky.). Sens. Wallace F. Bennett (Utah), John Marshall Butler (Md.), and Thurston B. Morton (Ky.) were added to the committee.

SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE -- By voice vote the conference unanimously approved Saltonstall's reappointment of Goldwater as chairman. Approval came after a pre-conference suggestion by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) that the party consider ousting Goldwater as campaign committee head. Following the reappointment Javits said he had dropped his objection after Goldwater laid down ground rules for the 1962 campaign "with which I can go along".

Others named to the committee: Sens. J. Glenn Beall (Md.), John J. Williams (Del.), Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho), Clifford P. Case (N.J.), Karl E. Mundt (S.D.), Roman L. Hruska (Neb.), Hugh Scott (Pa.), Winston L. Prouty (Vt.) and freshman Jack R. Miller (Iowa). Beall was the only member to serve on the committee during the 86th Congress.

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES: Schoeppel remained chairman and Sens. Javits, Gordon Allott (Colo.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa), and Francis Case (S.D.) were re-appointed members. New members: Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.), Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.), Norris Cotton (N.H.), Prescott Bush (Conn.), Frank Carlson (Kan.), Alexander Wiley (Wis.) and freshman J. Caleb Boggs (Del.).

PERSONNEL COMMITTEE -- The composition carried over from the 86th Congress with Mrs. Smith as chairman and Bridges and Butler as the two members.

CALENDAR COMMITTEE -- Keating was reappointed chairman. Fong remained a member and Miller was added to the committee.

H Res 14, electing 15 Democratic Members to the Ways and Means Committee.

S Con Res 1, approved earlier by the Senate, providing for a joint session of Senate and House Jan. 6 to count the electoral vote for President and Vice President.

H Res 18, 19, and 20, memorializing the late Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.), who died Sept. 10, 1960; the late Sen. Hennings, and the late Sen.-elect Thomson.

SENATE

Democratic Caucus

Meeting in conference Jan. 3, shortly before the convening of Congress, Senate Democrats unanimously elected Sen. Mike Mansfield (Mont.) to succeed Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) as Majority Leader. To Mansfield's former post of Whip or assistant leader, they elected Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.). Sen. George A. Smathers (Fla.) was elected Secretary of the Democratic Conference.

In an unheralded move, Mansfield proposed that he be authorized to invite Johnson to preside over meetings of the Conference on occasion. Liberals, long at odds with Johnson over his conduct of party business, were taken by surprise. Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) moved to postpone action on Mansfield's resolution for one week, to permit study of its bearing on the separation of powers between executive and legislative branches. But Kefauver's motion was rejected, 18-45, and Mansfield's approved, 46-17.

Anti-Johnson forces then rallied to a proposal by Sen. Albert Gore (Tenn.) that vacancies on the nine-member Democratic Policy Committee and the 15-member Steering Committee be filled by election by the full Conference, rather than by appointment of the majority leader as in the past. The Policy Committee schedules legislation for floor consideration, while the Steering Committee fills Democratic vacancies on standing committees of the Senate.

Backers of the Gore proposal assumed that two vacancies existed on the Key Policy Committee, in view of the retirement of Sens. Theodore Francis Green (R.I.) and James E. Murray (Mont.). Green and Murray, however, had resigned from the Committee on June 29, 1960, and Johnson had appointed as their successors Sens. Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.) and John O. Pastore (R.I.). (1960 Weekly Report, p. 1254) A third vacancy, caused by the death of Sen. Hennings, was automatically filled by the election of Sen. Smathers to succeed him as Secretary of the Conference.

With Gore's proposal rendered moot for the moment, the Conference, at a second session Jan. 4, agreed to a compromise resolution offered by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (Maine), as modified by Mansfield. This provided that the Majority Leader could nominate Senators to fill vacancies on either committee, subject to their election by the Conference. The resolution also stipulated that members of the two committees should be representative of the party's geographical representation in the Senate and of its philosophical factions. Still undecided, however, was the question raised by liberals of enlarging both committees to secure broader representation.

Senate Democrats met Jan. 5 for a third time, to discuss the composition of conference committees, at the request of Sens. Russell B. Long (La.) and Joseph S.

Clark (Pa.). At issue was their complaint that Senate conferees often had agreed to drop Amendments added to bills by the Senate, to which the conferees were unsympathetic. No decision was reached on the matter, but Sen. Mansfield agreed to report back after consulting committee chairmen. Another conference was scheduled for Jan. 10 to discuss other proposals for changes in Senate rules and procedures.

Republican Caucus

Senate Republicans, also meeting in caucus Jan. 3, re-elected all of their leaders during the 86th Congress: Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), Minority Leader; Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), Minority Whip; Styles Bridges (N.H.), chairman of the Policy Committee; Leverett Saltonstall (Mass), chairman of the Republican Conference; and Milton R. Young, secretary of the Conference.

The sole intra-party issue raised at the Jan. 3 meeting concerned the re-appointment of Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) to head the GOP Senatorial Campaign Committee. Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) asked for another caucus to consider the question, but denied there was any liberal movement to oust Goldwater, a self-described conservative. At a second meeting Jan. 5, the GOP Conference confirmed Goldwater's re-appointment to the campaign post, after he had laid down ground rules for the 1962 Congressional campaign with which Javits said "I can go along." Other party posts were also filled at the Jan. 5 meeting (see box, preceding page).

Senate Rules

Senate liberals wasted no time Jan. 3 in launching their biennial effort to amend Rule 22, requiring the assent of two-thirds of all Senators present and voting to invoke cloture, or shut off debate, on pending business. Three days later and no votes having been taken, the issue was still in doubt.

Unlike their experience two years earlier, the liberals did not face the combined opposition of then Senate Majority Leader Johnson and Minority Leader Dirksen. On that occasion, Johnson won approval of a minor change in the cloture rule (providing for a vote by two-thirds of those present, rather than two-thirds of the entire Senate membership), after beating down proposals for cloture by majority vote of the Senate and by three-fifths of the Senate. (1959 Almanac, p. 212)

With Majority Leader Mansfield cast in a neutral role and Vice President Nixon reaffirming his informal ruling of 1957 that the Senate was free to amend its rules at the opening of a new Congress uninhibited by the two-thirds requirement of Rule 22, the liberals set out to win a vote first on majority cloture, and if that failed on three-fifths cloture. Debate soon bogged down, however, in a series of parliamentary tangles and conflicting rulings from Nixon. Highlights of the first day's arguments were as follows.

- When Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), leading the opponents of any change in Rule 22, objected to the immediate consideration of the alternative changes proposed, their authors filed notice of intent to offer the proposed changes later -- a procedure requiring the lapse of one legislative day following adjournment of the Senate. Nixon then ruled that the Senate would have to recess rather than adjourn in order to preserve its right under his original ruling relating to the "beginning" of

the session. Confronted with the fact that a recess would bar consideration next day of the proposed changes, Nixon reversed himself, holding that the Senate might adjourn and still preserve the "opening" of Congress, provided no "substantive business is undertaken."

- Liberals, hoping to get a vote first on the more drastic proposal for majority cloture (sponsored by Sens. Humphrey, Kuchel and 21 others), had offered it in the form of an amendment to the three-fifths proposal, advanced by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.). Nixon first ruled that priority would go the first Senator gaining recognition, then that the Humphrey-Kuchel proposal could not be offered as a substitute for the Anderson proposal because it "embraces more propositions," then that the Humphrey-Kuchel proposal could be considered first if offered as an independent resolution, and finally that any proposals going over for one legislative day "would come down in the order in which they have been offered."

At this point Sen. Russell remarked: "We have had a number of rulings today, and anyone would be hard put not to be pleased by some of them -- as well as highly displeased by some of them -- because they meet each other coming back on occasion." All of the rulings were informal, in fact, and Nixon assured Russell that his right to raise points of order were unimpaired.

The upshot of the Jan. 3 proceedings was that both proposals for modifying Rule 22 were reintroduced in modified form. The Anderson proposal (S Res 4) would amend Section 2 to provide that a cloture motion signed by 16 Senators could be adopted within two days by three-fifths (instead of two-thirds) of Senators present and voting, after which each Senator would be entitled to one hour of debate on the pending matter before it was put to a vote.

S Res 5, as finally proposed by Humphrey and Kuchel, would add to Rule 22 a new section 4, to provide that a cloture motion signed by 16 Senators could be adopted after 15 days by a majority of the full Senate (51 members), after which each Senator would be entitled to one hour of debate. As explained by its sponsors Jan. 4, S Res 5, if adopted, would not repeal the provision for a vote on cloture after two days, but would provide an alternative method of voting after 15 days.

Debate Jan. 4 and 5 added little to the situation, except for notice by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), a co-sponsor of S Res 5, that he intended to propose an amendment to provide that the additional time for debate available after the cloture vote be divided equally between proponents and opponents of the pending matter, rather than parcelled out to each Senator.

Also on Jan. 4 Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) submitted proposals for six additional changes in Senate rules. These called for a new rule requiring the appointment of conferees sympathetic to the Senate version of bills in dispute with the House (S Res 9), repeal of a rule permitting one Senator to prevent committees from meeting during sessions of the Senate (S Res 10), increasing the membership of the Senate Finance and Judiciary Committees from 17 to 21 and from 15 to 17 respectively (S Res 11), amendment of a rule permitting a single Senator to demand the reading of the previous day's journal (S Res 12), a new rule of germaneness (S Res 13), and a new committee "bill of rights" to permit a majority to call meetings, to bring up new business, and to terminate debate (S Res 14).

Liberals indicated Jan. 5 that they would attempt to bring the Rule 22 issue to a vote the following week, by

resort to Nixon's opinion that they might "move the previous question" -- a standing procedure in the House but not the Senate. Southerners made clear their intention of challenging the move when made.

HOUSE

Democratic Caucus

House Democrats caucused Jan. 2 and, as expected, unanimously voted to nominate Rep. Sam Rayburn (Texas) for Speaker of the House and reelected Rep. John W. McCormack (Mass.) Majority Leader and Rep. Carl Albert (Okla.) Majority Whip.

Reps. Al Ullman (Ore.) and James A. Burke (Mass.) were chosen to fill two vacancies on the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee. The Democratic Ways and Means Committee members also constitute the Democratic Committee on Committees, which assigns Democrats to House committees. Ullman and Burke replaced Rep. Aime J. Forand (R.I.), who retired after the 86th Congress, and Senator-elect Lee Metcalf (Mont.).

The caucus defeated by voice vote a motion by Rep. Porter Hardy Jr. (Va.) to oust House Clerk Ralph R. Roberts. Hardy had mailed letters to all Democratic House Members urging that Roberts not be re-elected. Hardy Dec. 30 told reporters, "I just think his performance hasn't been what it ought to be."

Republican Caucus

In a Jan. 3 caucus, House Republicans re-elected Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) Minority Leader, Rep. Leslie C. Arends (Ill.) Minority Whip, Rep. John W. Byrnes (Wis.) chairman of the Policy Committee and Rep. Charles B. Hoeven (Iowa) Chairman of the Republican Conference.

A proposal by seven Republican Members to put the party on record against any coalition with Southern Democrats opposing civil rights or other "constructive" legislation was referred to the House Republican Policy Committee for further study. The resolution was sponsored by Reps. Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.), Florence P. Dwyer (N.J.), John V. Lindsay (N.Y.), Silvio O. Conte (Mass.), Perkins Bass (N.H.), Seymour Halpern (N.Y.) and William T. Cahill (N.J.). The motion to refer it to the Policy Committee was made by Byrnes; Curtis said it was agreed to by "a pretty solid vote."

Rules Committee Fight

The smooth progression of events in the House chamber as the 87th Congress convened belied the tensions surrounding the liberal-led fight which took place off the floor to change the composition of the House Rules Committee. But despite signs early in the week pointing to a change, the House Democratic leaders who could bring it about remained publicly silent.

At the week's end, the maneuvering was taking place behind the scenes, amidst much speculation and many press reports but little concrete evidence of what direction any Rules Committee change would finally take.

The controversy was officially kicked off by a Dec. 30 meeting of 34 liberal Democratic Representatives and spokesmen for seven others. The group, representing part of the 100-member Democratic Study Group, instructed a delegation of three to meet with Rayburn and

express its "firm conviction of the absolute necessity of corrective action which will insure House consideration of legislation reported by legislative committees and in accord with the House leadership's legislative program." It endorsed no specific method of changing the Rules Committee. Named to the delegation were Democratic Reps. Chet Holifield (Calif.), Frank Thompson (N.J.) and John A. Blatnik (Minn.).

The three-man delegation met with Rayburn Jan. 2. Rayburn reportedly outlined to them his plan for a change in the Committee's structure, but the plan, at Rayburn's request, was not made publicly known. The delegation subsequently reported to a second meeting of Study Group members, and Holifield told reporters: "The Speaker proposed a plan which he thinks will be effective in obtaining enactment of the Democratic legislative program. The details of that plan at this time are not to be announced, at the Speaker's request... I am optimistic that there will be a solution to the conservative roadblock in the House Rules Committee."

Press reports were that the Speaker had settled on replacing of Committee member William M. Colmer (D Miss.) by a Democrat of less conservative views. The rationale for such a move was that Colmer had openly opposed the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in the 1960 campaign. According to the reports, Rayburn chose this method after Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.) rejected a Rayburn proposal that the Committee membership be expanded from 12 to 15, giving the Democrats 10 members, Republicans five.

The plan to purge Colmer needed first the approval of the Democratic Committee on Committees, then the full Democratic caucus, then a majority of the House.

Another solution still considered a possibility was a change in the current 8-4 Rules Committee ratio, giving the Democrats nine members, the Republicans three. This, however, needed the unlikely agreement of Minority Leader Halleck.

Adoption of the rules of the previous Congress by the House Jan. 3 appeared to eliminate the possibility that new rules to ease bypassing the Committee -- in contrast to changing the Committee membership -- would be used as the primary solution to the Rules Committee fight. Any change in the readopted rules would need unanimous consent on the floor of the House, a two-thirds vote of the House to suspend the rules, or approval of the Rules Committee itself before they could be considered.

Because a resolution to increase the number of the Committee's members also needed unanimous consent, suspension of the rules or Rules Committee clearance before it could be considered on the floor, this too was deemed an unlikely solution at the week's end. However, some Southern Congressmen expressed the idea that the threat to remove Colmer was being used as a club to convince Smith and Colmer to agree to Rayburn's plan for membership expansion.

With any of the suggested plans affecting the Rules Committee eventually needing the approval of a majority of the House, there remained the question of whether Republicans would team up with Southern Democrats to muster the votes to defeat them. The parties traditionally adhered to a policy of non-interference with the other's decisions on Committee membership. Halleck Jan. 3 said the Republican caucus had not considered this question. "How do I know what to do about it when they don't even seem to know themselves?" Halleck said.

OUTLOOK FOR 87th CONGRESS, NEW ADMINISTRATION

The 87th Congress, which convened Jan. 3, 1961, faced a host of legislative chores as it awaited the inauguration Jan. 20 of President-elect John F. Kennedy and Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson. With their fellow Democrats in firm control of the Senate (65-35) and the House (262-174), the stage was set for early action on several high-priority welfare measures.

Beclouding the scene, however, was a legacy of problems from the departing Eisenhower Administration that promised to restrict sharply the maneuverability of the new Democratic regime. Rising unemployment at home, a balance-of-payments crisis abroad, and a relatively inflexible budget were certain to influence the content and scope of the 1961 legislative program.

Following is a summary of the major problems facing the Kennedy Administration, those legislative measures reportedly scheduled for early action, and other matters certain or most likely to demand the attention of Congress during the course of the next six months. For further background, see 1960 Weekly Report references.

Major Problems

The Economy: Dr. Walter Heller, on being designated Dec. 23 as the next chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said that a business recession had been underway for six months -- thus giving official status to a widely-shared diagnosis. Key indicators pointing to a recession were these: industrial production, down from 110 in July to 105 in November; expenditures for new plant and equipment, down at the annual rate from \$36.3 billion in the second quarter of 1960 to \$34.9 billion anticipated in the first quarter of 1961; and unemployment, up 450,000 in November to 4 million, or 6.3 percent of the labor force.

Much of this unemployment, moreover, was concentrated in 51 of the nation's 150 major labor market areas, where joblessness exceeded 6 percent in November and was rising, chiefly as the result of cutbacks in steel, aircraft, aluminum, and other durables manufacturing. With total unemployment expected to exceed 5 million by February, the incoming Kennedy Administration was considering a variety of pump-priming measures to reverse the slump. Among the steps being discussed were increases in the rate of federal spending on highways and military procurement, the easing of mortgage credit, and, as a last resort, tax cuts. But any substantial action along these lines was almost certain to entail a fiscal 1961 deficit, thereby complicating efforts to stem the outward flow of gold.

The Dollar: International confidence in the dollar appeared to be wavering as, for the third year in a row, the U.S. ran a payments' deficit of more than \$3 billion, despite a favorable balance of trade amounting to about \$5 billion in 1960. Compounded of outlays for American forces abroad, economic and military assistance, U.S. private investment, tourist expenditures, etc., the pay-

ments' deficit (amounting to \$3.5 billion in 1958 and; \$3.8 billion in 1959) attained a rate of \$4.1 billion in the third quarter of 1960. Gold losses of almost \$5 billion in three years had cut the U.S. stock to less than \$18 billion for the first time in 20 years, and no end to the drain was in sight as foreigners with short-term claims continued to convert them to gold in response to higher interest rates abroad.

Rising fears of a run on the dollar prompted President Eisenhower Nov. 16 to order all federal agencies to cut foreign expenditures as much as possible. The armed services, for example, were told to reduce the number of dependents abroad from 484,000 to 200,000 over the next 20 months (p. 1924). Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson, in a mission to Bonn, asked West Germany to pay \$600 million toward the maintenance of U.S. troops there; the West Germans refused, but offered to take other steps to help ease the U.S. payments' crisis (p. 1920, 1940).

In seeking to cope with this legacy, the incoming Administration was faced with two handicaps. Pledged to increase economic aid programs, maintain a strong defense, and pursue a liberal trade policy, it could not lightly cut U.S. commitments overseas -- the only quick "solution" to the payments' crisis. At the same time, the recession at home seemed to call for antidotes, such as deficit spending and easier credit (i.e., lower interest rates), that threatened to undermine still further confidence in the dollar and bring about an even heavier drain of gold.

The Budget: President Eisenhower's budget for fiscal 1962, to be transmitted to Congress early in January, is expected to call for expenditures of close to \$82 billion and a small surplus. Unlike the final budget of the Truman Administration, which the Eisenhower Administration cut by almost \$10 billion, the fiscal 1962 budget will leave few opportunities for significant reductions and many for sizable increases in spending for defense and welfare programs. As for fiscal 1961, for which the Administration projected a surplus of \$4.2 billion last January only to revise it to \$1.1 billion in October (largely in anticipation of a \$4 billion drop in corporate profits), there is doubt that any surplus will materialize when the year ends June 30 (p. 1681).

Whatever the estimates in the final Eisenhower budget, actual expenditures are likely to be higher both in fiscal 1961 and 1962 if the President-elect adheres to his program. Whether this will mean deficit spending depends almost entirely on what happens to revenues. Given a quick revival of the economy, tax receipts might rise sufficiently to cover the higher outlays in 1962, if not in 1961. Without such a revival, the new administration would have little chance of balancing federal accounts during its first 18 months in office, barring a substantial increase in tax rates. So long as a recession persists, however, tax rates are more likely to be lowered than raised. In sum, the odds for a budgetary deficit remain high.

Priority Measures

Following a Dec. 20 conference with legislative leaders, Sen. Kennedy said he would urge Congress to act speedily on five measures: aid to education, aid to depressed areas, housing, medical care for the aged, and minimum wage. All were subjects of dispute between the Eisenhower Administration and Democrats in prior years; all could have a direct bearing on the rate of economic activity -- a fact that Kennedy is expected to stress in justifying the various proposals as anti-recession measures as well as desirable legislation.

Aid to Education: Federal grants to the states for school construction or teachers' salaries is the major item on Kennedy's education agenda. The Senate passed such a bill in 1960, while the House approved its own bill for construction grants only, but the Rules Committee refused to permit a conference. Both the Senate Labor and Public Welfare and the House Education and Labor Committees may be expected to approve bills for substantial construction grants, but the fate of funds for salaries is uncertain. Whatever its terms, a grant program is almost certain to be enacted in 1961. (p. 1373)

Depressed Areas: President Eisenhower vetoed a bill in 1960, as he had in 1958, to provide \$251 million in federal grants and loans to the nation's depressed areas -- largely communities suffering from chronic and heavy unemployment in good times and bad. Late in November, President-elect Kennedy named a committee, headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), to draft recommendations for assisting these areas, and its report, due Jan. 1, is expected to lead to early approval of legislation by the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees, along the lines of previous bills. Enactment in 1961 appears to be assured. (p. 921)

Housing: Omnibus housing legislation is certain to be enacted in 1961, since additional FHA mortgage authority and urban renewal funds will be required during the year. But it is possible that the new President may ask for an emergency measure to stimulate the lag in home construction. Steps being discussed include a cut in the FHA interest rate and a sizable increase in FNMA mortgage-purchase funds. Both Banking and Currency Committees may be counted on to act quickly on any such request. Major housing legislation is sure to be sent to the White House in 1961 in any event. (p. 1509)

Medical Care: The President-elect is committed to a program of financing medical care benefits for persons 65 and over under the social security system, by increased payroll taxes. Although the Senate rejected this approach last August, by a 44-51 vote, its chances are rated fairly good in 1961. The House Ways and Means Committee, which likewise rejected medical care under social security in 1960 and must act first on this legislation, is reported to be prepared to clear a bill acceptable to the Kennedy Administration in 1961. Enactment of the measure would mean an increase in employer and employee taxes of one-fourth of one percent each. (p. 1477)

Minimum Wage: Sen. Kennedy's bill to raise the minimum hourly wage from \$1 to \$1.25 and extend coverage to 4 million additional workers was passed by the Senate in August but died when House conferees refused to consider a compromise with their own watered-down bill. Unlike the four other priority measures, minimum wage legislation faces widespread opposition within the nation's business community, especially in the South, and the measure likely to be enacted in 1961 probably will

fall short of what the President-elect and the AFL-CIO want. (p. 1545)

In addition to these five measures, the incoming administration is reported to be considering a request to Congress for an updated version of the temporary unemployment compensation program instituted as an anti-recession measure in 1958. That program authorized the Treasury to advance \$665 million to the states to permit extension of the duration of jobless benefit payments -- the funds to be repaid by the states by 1963 (1958 Almanac, p. 153). Enactment of a similar program early in the session would just about ensure a budgetary deficit in fiscal 1961.

National Security

Defense Budget: The Eisenhower budget is reported to call for new defense appropriations of \$41.9 billion and estimated expenditures of \$42.9 billion in fiscal 1962, both figures representing increases over fiscal 1961. Having campaigned on a pledge to strengthen the armed forces as a prelude to any new summit meeting, Sen. Kennedy is expected to recommend some revisions in the defense budget estimates, with the odds favoring a net increase. But final Congressional action on the defense appropriation bill is unlikely before mid-year, for a special reason: a 1959 law provided that, starting in 1961, all funds for procurement of aircraft, missiles and naval vessels must be specifically authorized in advance, in the same manner as military construction projects. This means that a large portion of the defense budget must be reviewed and approved by the two Armed Services Committees before the House Appropriations Committee can act on a money bill.

Reorganization: At the request of the President-elect, a committee headed by Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) delivered a report Dec. 5 urging a sweeping reorganization of the Defense Department along functional lines, the net effect of which would be to create a single chief of staff and eliminate the co-equal status of the services (p. 1952). But Sen. Kennedy's choice for Defense Secretary, Robert S. McNamara, following talks with Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said Dec. 20 he would not undertake major reorganization in the immediate future. While it appeared doubtful that the President-elect would press for a new law in 1961, he was expected to use the authority granted in 1958 to reorganize the defense establishment in the interests of greater efficiency (1958 Almanac, p. 133).

Space Program: Spending by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is expected to rise from \$700 million in fiscal 1961 to \$1 billion or more in fiscal 1962. But the major issue concerns possible reorganization of the space program, now divided into civilian and military segments. The Senate failed to act in 1960 on a House-passed bill making that division more complete, largely because of the objections of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), chairman of the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee (p. 1507). As Vice President, Johnson is expected to have a major voice in shaping any reorganization plan. The Air Force is campaigning for a larger role in the total space program, at the expense of NASA, but the prospects for such a revision are still obscure.

Foreign Affairs

NATO: The Eisenhower Administration proposal that the U.S. furnish NATO with its own independent nuclear striking force remains to be endorsed or rejected by President-elect Kennedy. Such a plan, involving the transfer of Polaris-launching submarines to NATO command, would almost certainly require amendment of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, which forbids the transfer of nuclear weapons to other countries. If implemented, the plan would also make for new difficulties in resuming disarmament talks with the Soviets.

Test Ban: Whether the Senate will be asked to ratify a U.S.-British-Soviet test ban agreement in 1961 is an open question. During the election campaign, Sen. Kennedy called for "one last try" to work out an agreement in the Geneva talks that began in 1958. But it remains to be seen how he will resolve the divided views of the State Department, Defense Department, and Atomic Energy Commission respecting this issue. Failure to reach an agreement in 1961 would increase pressure in the U.S. for the resumption of underground testing, which was suspended by President Eisenhower in 1958 (p. 838).

Foreign Aid: Except for military assistance, the various segments of the Mutual Security Program must receive new authorizations as well as appropriations in 1961. There is a good chance that the President-elect will ask Congress to provide long-term financing and increased funds for the Development Loan Fund, possibly at the expense of military assistance and defense support. Congress will also be asked to appropriate at least a portion of the \$500 million authorized in 1960 for development aid to Latin America, as well as another \$60 million for the International Development Assn.

Sugar Act: Congress in 1960 authorized President Eisenhower to cut Cuba's sugar quota, but provided for no more than a three-month extension of the Sugar Act, until March 31, 1961 (p. 1181). The President's later request for authority to cut the Dominican Republic's sugar quota was not granted, however (p. 1508). Whether the Kennedy Administration will renew that request remains to be seen, but Congress is expected to extend the Sugar Act and the President's authority over the Cuban quota before the March 31 deadline. No sugar is to be imported from Cuba during the first three months of 1961 (p. 1986).

Trade Policy: A treaty signed Dec. 14, uniting the U.S., Canada, and 18 European nations in an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, will require Senate ratification in 1961 (p. 1986). No new tariff legislation is anticipated in 1961 (since the Trade Agreements Act expires in 1962), but Congress is primed to challenge any concessions offered by the President, under authority of the 1958 law, during forthcoming GATT negotiations. Pressures from industries seeking protection against imports in the form of quotas or higher tariffs could lead to early consideration of a trade adjustment program, akin to the plan for aiding depressed areas.

Peace Corps: A proposal to create a Peace Corps of young Americans for overseas development work, endorsed by Sen. Kennedy during his campaign, has received considerable support among educators and students, and all but eclipsed an earlier plan, approved by the Senate in 1959, to create a Youth Conservation Corps modeled on the CCC of New Deal days (1959 Almanac, p. 237). With Peace Corps proponents divided on the question of

Expiring Legislation

These major laws or legislative provisions expire in 1960 unless Congress extends them:

- Sugar Act of 1948, extended in 1960 by PL 86-592 for three months; expires March 31, 1961.

- Increased price supports for milk and butterfat, authorized in 1960 by PL 86-799; expires March 31.

- Mutual Security Act of 1954, extended and amended in 1960 by PL 86-473; expires June 30.

- Current corporation income normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates, extended in 1960 by PL 86-564; expires June 30.

- Temporary increase of \$8 billion in the public debt limit, authorized in 1960 by PL 86-564; expires June 30.

- Federal grants to school districts crowded by children whose parents work on federal property but live on taxable private property, extended in 1958 by PL 85-620; expires June 30.

- Water Pollution Control Act of 1948, authorizing \$50 million in annual grants to states, amended and extended in 1956 by PL 84-660; expires June 30.

- Federal Airport Act of 1946, authorizing \$63 million in annual grants to states, extended in 1959 by PL 86-72; expires June 30.

- One-cent increase in federal excise tax on gas, imposed in 1959 by PL 86-342; expires July 1.

- FHA authority to insure home-improvement loans, extended in 1960 by PL 86-788; expires Oct. 1.

- Urban renewal program, voluntary home mortgage credit program, and authority to insure military housing, extended in 1959 by PL 86-372; expires Oct. 1.

- Civil Rights Commission, extended in 1959 by PL 86-363; expires November 8.

- Titles I and II of Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (PL 480), extended in 1959 by PL 86-341; expires Dec. 31.

government vs. private sponsorship for such a program, it is uncertain that Congress will take action in 1961.

World Court: Repeal of the Connally reservation to U.S. participation in the International Court of Justice, first proposed by President Eisenhower, was endorsed by the 1960 Democratic platform and by the American Bar Assn. on Sept. 2 (p. 1574). But a majority of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to postpone action in 1960, and it is uncertain that the President-elect will press the issue in 1961. Opponents of repeal are readying an alternative proposal that would make repeal contingent on a fundamental revision in the status of the World Court.

Foreign Investment: Tax incentives to spur U.S. private investment in underdeveloped countries were approved by the House in 1960 but rejected by the Senate Finance Committee (p. 1571). Revival of the proposal in 1961, although consonant with the next administration's interest in underdeveloped areas, will be handicapped by budgetary stringencies and the balance-of-payments problem. Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.), moreover, has called for repeal of such existing incentives to foreign investment as the foreign tax credit and the 14 percent reduction for Western Hemisphere trade corporations. Outlook in this area: cloudy.

Domestic Affairs

Agriculture: Despite lavish campaign promises to restore farm income and reduce the surplus of wheat and other price-supported crops, there is a fair possibility that neither the Kennedy Administration nor Congress will tackle the farm problem head on in 1961. They may defer action on major farm legislation until 1962, concentrating in the meantime on less controversial steps such as the improvement of farm credit, expansion of REA programs, and larger exports of surplus crops under PL 480 programs (which are scheduled to expire at the end of 1961). But it is too early to hazard any predictions in this tangled area (p. 1739).

Civil Rights: There is greater likelihood that Congress will confine action on civil rights proposals in 1961 to hearings, leaving the inevitable floor fights to 1962. The reasoning behind this prospect is that the President-elect will need the support of Southern Members to enact important welfare measures, and that a vigorous program of enforcement of existing law by the Justice Department can be undertaken without precipitating a new legislative struggle. In any event, Congress may be asked to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission, which expires next November.

Highways: Congress took no action in 1960 to rescue the highway program from bankruptcy, pending receipt of Commerce Department studies of how much it will cost to complete the interstate system and where the money is to come from. Due in January, the studies are expected to confirm the Eisenhower Administration's view that higher user taxes will be needed to complete the system on schedule. Since a one-cent increase in the gas tax imposed in 1959 expires on July 1 -- and a high rate of road construction fits into anti-recession planning -- Congress may be expected to draw up a new financing program in 1961. Whether it will involve higher user taxes, or the diversion of revenues from the general fund to the Highway Trust Fund, remains to be seen.

Taxes: A large question mark hangs over the matter of tax revision in 1961, largely because of budget requirements. If and when the Kennedy Administration proposes a major revision of the 1954 code, an all-out fight may be expected on two fronts: depreciation policy, which businessmen insist must be liberalized in order to stimulate economic growth through new investment; and such "loopholes" as the dividend credit and depletion allowance, which liberals (including Sen. Kennedy) have insisted must be "closed" in the interests of equity and higher revenues. The political difficulties of shifting the incidence of the total tax burden without a substantial loss of revenue are formidable, and the question of revision may be put off to a more propitious occasion.

Debt Management: There is no doubt that Congress will be asked to raise the ceiling on the public debt, which reverts to \$285 billion on July 1, simply to meet the Treasury's seasonal borrowing needs. Many economists would prefer to see the ceiling removed entirely, but it is doubtful that such a step will be proposed in 1961. More likely is another temporary increase, perhaps to \$295 billion. With interest rates down, there is little prospect that any pressure will develop for removing the 4.25 percent interest ceiling on Treasury bonds, for which President Eisenhower fought in vain in 1960. But there is no guarantee that Congress and the new Secretary of the Treasury, Douglas Dillon, will see eye-to-eye on such

debt-management problems as the auctioning of Treasury obligations, advance refunding, the timing of long-term issues, etc.

Jobless Benefits: As a long-time advocate of minimum federal standards for unemployment compensation benefits, including 39 weeks of payments and extended coverage, President-elect Kennedy may be expected to recommend similar legislation in 1961, either in place of or as a supplement to any anti-recession proposal for a temporary benefit program. There is strong opposition to minimum federal standards, however; larger and longer benefits would entail an increase in the federal payroll tax paid by employers. With much of his energy and prestige invested in other more immediate issues, the new President may defer this step until 1962.

Urban Affairs: Metropolitan areas, plagued by a host of fiscal problems, look to the Kennedy Administration and Congress for action on several fronts. A cabinet-level Department of Urban Affairs is a major goal for which support is growing. Three programs of special concern to cities -- federal grants for urban renewal, airport construction, and water pollution control -- come up for extension in 1961 and probable expansion. A \$100-million loan fund for development of mass transportation, approved by the Senate in 1960, is another favored request (p. 1126).

Regulatory Agencies: Appointment of a White House assistant to oversee operations of the federal regulatory agencies was one of 18 steps recommended to the President-elect Dec. 26 by James M. Landis in a highly critical report on the headless "fourth branch" of government (p. 2015). Many of the proposals would require new legislative authority, however, and it is doubtful that Congress is prepared to give the President a free hand to reorganize the agencies. But with 10 of 38 seats on the CAB, FCC, FPC, FTC, ICC, and SEC to fill with new appointees, the new President is in good shape to bring the agencies under greater White House control.

Judgeships: President Eisenhower's long campaign for a flock of new federal judgeships to relieve court congestion was stymied in 1960 by the tempting prospect that, if a Democrat were elected in November, all of the appointments could be given to deserving Democrats (p. 1375). President-elect Kennedy should have no trouble in getting Congress to create 25 or more new judgeships in 1961. The lifetime jobs are choice patronage plums.

Electoral Reform: The new President's hairline popular plurality in November gave considerable impetus to demands for reform of the electoral system. Coupled with this issue were proposals to shorten the duration of Presidential campaigns and to institute a national primary election (p. 1987). Whether Congress, preoccupied with more urgent issues, would take up these interrelated questions in 1961 seemed doubtful. But the winds of political reform seemed bound to grow.

Postal Rates: Democrats who ignored President Eisenhower's repeated requests for a \$555 million increase in postal rates to wipe out the annual deficit in Post Office operations may be faced with a similar request from President Kennedy, who will be hard-pressed to finance increased welfare outlays. But any such proposal is headed for lengthy controversy over the respective costs of the various classes of postal service. Business interests are uniformly opposed to higher rates on publications and direct-mail advertising.

KENNEDY TASK FORCE ISSUES DEPRESSED AREAS REPORT

A 23-man task force on problems of depressed areas, appointed Dec. 5 by President-elect John F. Kennedy, Jan. 1 submitted to him a report recommending a wide range of governmental action to relieve conditions in areas of chronic unemployment. At a Jan. 1 press conference with Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), who headed the task force, Kennedy said he thought depressed areas problems "deserve the most important domestic priority."

The report identified as depressed areas the labor markets classified by the U.S. Department of Labor as areas of "substantial and persistent labor surplus," and 300 to 400 of the lowest-income rural and small urban areas plagued by underemployment. "Changes in consumer demand, depletion of resources, changes in defense procurement or in location of defense facilities, decentralization of production, lack of industrial diversification, and technological change," the report said, "are the most important causes of depressed economic conditions in the labor surplus areas."

The report recommended:

- Executive action to increase the flow of surplus food to depressed areas and "action to permit the use of available funds to acquire foods temporarily not in surplus but necessary to provide a minimum balanced diet," as well as "a food stamp plan, initially on a pilot basis, in the areas of greatest need."

- Federal grants to the states to permit emergency extensions of unemployment compensation to jobless workers whose standard benefits have been exhausted.

- Federal grants-in-aid to the states to help them finance adequate general assistance programs.

- If a nation-wide emergency public works program is undertaken to combat the recession, an "appropriate portion" of the available funds should be set aside for distressed areas. If no nation-wide program is undertaken, an emergency program of small public works for distressed areas should be inaugurated.

- Efforts to develop long-term job opportunities, with area redevelopment legislation similar to that passed and vetoed in the 85th and 86th Congresses as a general blueprint. The legislation should include technical assistance "to enable communities and areas to plan intelligently their long-term economic development;" loans to attract private businesses to locate in depressed areas, with interest rates somewhat higher than what the Federal Government pays on loans of comparable maturities, and with a requirement that at least 35 percent of the capital investment come from non-Federal sources; loans and grants for public facilities to make areas attractive to the establishment or expansion of industrial or commercial plants or facilities; programs of training and retraining the labor force in depressed areas so that workers may acquire the new skills required in new industries; allowing financial institutions, especially community development groups, to rediscount their industrial mortgages with some agency of the Federal Government; and study of a program of loan insurance to supplement the direct loan program contemplated.

- Further efforts to channel defense procurement orders to depressed areas.

- Federal aid to raise standards of both secondary and vocational education in depressed areas.

- Removal of restrictions on the use of Federal aid highway funds, in order to stimulate road constructions.

- An acceleration of forest preservation, agricultural conservation and national park development programs in or near depressed areas.

- Development of a national fuels policy, the lack of which "is an underlying reason for some of the existing conditions of distress in the coal production regions."

- Creation of a youth conservation corps.

- Consideration to giving special tax amortization providing for accelerated write-offs of plant and equipment in order to encourage industries to locate or expand production facilities in depressed areas.

- Formation of regional development programs in large areas of depressed economic conditions, such as the Appalachian area which extends from New York to Alabama and includes 11 states. "Other regions with special problems include the textile region of New England and upper New York; the region of declining timber and iron ore production of the upper Great Lakes states; certain under-developed rural and small-town areas of the South, Southwest and Far West; and the coal region of southern Illinois and Indiana," the report said.

- Development of an "early warning" system to detect the beginning of trends which lead to localized depressions and the development of measures to counteract such trends. The report warned that automation of the steel industry, as an example, may result in a new group of distressed areas.

U.S. - CUBA

The United States Jan. 3 severed diplomatic relations with Cuba. The action followed by less than 24 hours delivery of an ultimatum to the American embassy in Havana ordering the United States to limit its diplomatic and consular personnel in Havana to 11 persons. President Eisenhower characterized the Cuban ultimatum as the "limit to what the United States in self-respect can endure." (For text of Eisenhower statement, see p. 27)

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and a number of other Members of Congress said they supported the President's action. Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) dissented, commenting that the U.S. had played into Castro's hands and had let him "get our goat."

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty Jan. 4 said the break would not affect U.S. treaty rights to the Guantanamo naval base in Cuba. Spokesmen for President-elect Kennedy said that Kennedy had been informed of the Administration plans in advance of the announcement. Kennedy Jan. 4 said that responsibility for Cuban relations "rests with the President (Eisenhower) until Jan. 20."



Committee Roundup

RULES, TRADITIONS TO GOVERN COMMITTEE CHANGES

Major changes which will be made in the composition of the standing committees of both the House and Senate may be crucial to legislation in the 87th Congress. A net GOP gain of 21 seats in the House and key Senate committee vacancies created by death, retirement or election defeat necessitate important committee reorganization.

The most drastic revisions will be made in the House where, with the almost 2-1 Democratic ratio of the 86th Congress reduced by the Republican gains, the GOP will seek to boost its membership on the committees. The party line-up stands at D 262, R 174 (one seat in doubt) at the opening of the 87th Congress, as opposed to D 280, R 152 (five vacancies) when the 86th Congress adjourned.

Major changes will occur in the membership of Senate committees when key vacancies created by death, retirement or election defeat of Members of the 86th Congress are filled. It is unlikely that there will be any major shift in party ratios on the Senate committees because the GOP made a net gain of only one seat. However, a Senate Republican aide told CQ Dec. 30, 1960 that Senate Republicans hoped to pick up two major committee seats. They are eyeing the Appropriations, Finance or Interior and Insular Affairs Committees as places where a Republican might be added. A Democratic aide the same day told CQ that Senate leadership had not yet met to decide which of the key committee positions might be switched to the Republican column.

Official Rules

Each chamber has the power at any time to create or abolish its standing committees, remove and appoint members and chairmen of committees or reduce or enlarge the number of members of each committee. These changes can be made by a simple resolution, subject to adoption by a majority vote, of the house involved. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (PL 79-601) fixed a specific number of members for each Congressional committee, but both the Senate and House changed these figures several times since 1946. The 1946 Act also reduced the number of Senate standing committees to 15 and House standing committees to 19. In 1958, the Senate created a 16th standing committee, the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, and the House created a 20th standing committee, the Science and Astronautics Committee.

The Senate Jan. 14, 1959 adopted a resolution (S Res 24) which specified that each Senator would serve on two, and only two, of the following committees: Agriculture and Forestry, Appropriations, Armed Services, Banking and Currency, Finance, Foreign Relations, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Judiciary, Labor and Public Welfare, Interior and Insular Affairs, Public Works, and Rules and Administration. In addition, the resolution provided that no Senator could serve on more than one of the following committees: District of Columbia, Government Operations, Post Office and Civil Service, and Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

The 1946 Reorganization Act provided that no Representative might be a member of more than one House committee; this rule, however, has been dropped.

Party Traditions

In addition to these formal rules -- always subject to change by a vote of either body -- both parties have developed traditions dealing with committee assignments. In practice, this is how committee assignments are given:

Senate Committee Vacancies

Following are the vacancies on Senate committees as of the opening of the 87th Congress. The openings were created by the death, retirement, resignation or election defeat of Senate Members of the 86th Congress. Further vacancies would occur if Senators switch committee assignments or membership quotas are revised. The listing indicates where a Democratic vacancy involves a committee chairmanship; subcommittee chairmanships vacant are also listed.

Aeronautical and Space Sciences -- 1 D (Chairman), 1 R.

Agriculture and Forestry -- None.

Appropriations -- 1 D; Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Armed Services -- 1 D; Preparedness Investigation Subcommittee.

Banking and Currency -- 1 D; Federal Reserve Subcommittee.

District of Columbia -- 1 D; Fiscal Affairs Subcommittee.

Finance -- 1 D.

Foreign Relations -- 2 D; Far Eastern Affairs Subcommittee; African Affairs Subcommittee.

Government Operations -- None.

Interior and Insular Affairs -- 2 D (Chairman), 1 R; Minerals, Materials and Fuels Subcommittee; Public Lands Subcommittee.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- None.

Judiciary -- 2 D; Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations Subcommittee; National Penitentiaries Subcommittee; Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights Subcommittee; Constitutional Rights Subcommittee; Improvements in the Federal Criminal Code Subcommittee; Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee.

Labor and Public Welfare -- 2 D; Education Subcommittee; Labor Subcommittee.

Post Office and Civil Service -- None.

Public Works -- 1 D, 1 R.

Rules and Administration -- 2 D (Chairman), 1 R; Privileges and Elections Subcommittee; Library Subcommittee; Smithsonian Institution Subcommittee.

Select Small Business -- None.

Since either chamber can increase or decrease the number of members on each committee by a majority vote, the Democratic and Republican leadership at the beginning of each Congress reach an agreement on the number of members and the party ratios for each committee. After each chamber adopts a resolution specifying the number of members for its committees, each party then meets separately and, using the pre-agreed party ratio as a basis, works out its committee assignments.

Senate

The Democratic committee roster is drawn up by the Democratic Steering Committee, which is headed by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.). Under a policy adopted by Democrats Jan. 4, 1961, its members will be recommended by Mansfield, but must be approved by the Democrats in a party caucus. The Republican committee roster is drawn up by the Republican Committee on Committees which is appointed by the Senate Republican Conference Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) and is headed by Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.). The floor leaders of the two parties then offer resolutions, which are adopted virtually automatically, making the appointments suggested by the Steering Committee and Committee on Committees and, in the process, formalizing the party ratios agreed on by the leaders.

In recommending appointments, Democrats in recent years have adhered to an informal rule instituted by Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) when he became Majority Leader in 1953. Under the rule, every Democratic Senator received one major committee assignment. This assured attractive assignments for freshmen Democrats who formerly had often received only minor committee positions. A Senate Democratic aide Dec. 30 told CQ that Mansfield was expected to continue the tradition.

As of the beginning of the 87th Congress, Senate Republicans had not adopted the policy giving a major committee assignment to every Republican Senator, but instead followed seniority in filling committee posts. Saltonstall Feb. 8, 1960 announced the formation of a committee of six Republican Senators to study and consider changes in the Senate Republican method of making committee assignments. The committee May 12 sent a confidential letter to Republican Senators proposing a new policy and requesting reaction. A Republican aide told CQ Jan. 3, 1961 there was not sufficient reaction to the proposed policy and it was "left hanging". He said Republican leaders still hoped to improve the method of allotting committee positions to freshman Republican Senators. (1960 Weekly Report p. 321)

House

As in the Senate, the total membership of each House committee and the party ratios within it are agreed on informally by House leaders of the two parties at the beginning of the new Congress.

To fill committee posts, the Democrats caucus and elect their members of the Ways and Means Committee. These members constitute the Democratic Committee on Committees and draw up the assignments for the other committees. The assignments are referred to the party caucus for approval and a resolution incorporating their selections is then adopted by the House.

The Republican Committee on Committees, made up of one Representative from each state having at least

Chairmanship Changes

Several Committee chairmanships will be in new hands in the 87th Congress, although only one change is the direct result of the Nov. 8, 1960 election. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson's elevation to the Vice Presidency leaves the chairmanship of the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee open. This slot is expected to be filled by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.). Actually, Kerr is preceded by three other Senators in line for the chairmanship, but Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), who heads the Armed Services Committee and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, are unlikely to give up their current posts.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), who also precedes Kerr in the line to head the Committee, is more likely to select chairmanship of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, which became vacant with the retirement of Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.).

Chairmanship of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, formerly in the hands of the late Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D Mo.), is likely to be filled by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.). Mansfield is preceded in line for the post by Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), but Hayden is unlikely to give up the chairmanship of the powerful Appropriations Committee. Should Mansfield decide his role as Majority Leader would make him too busy to head a standing committee, next in line would be Sen. B. Everett Jordan (D N.C.).

The only House Committee changing hands is Education and Labor, where Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.) will take over from Rep. Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), who did not seek reelection.

one Republican in its House delegation, prepares a roster of committee nominations which is then submitted for approval to the House Republican Policy Committee. The roster then is presented to the House in the form of a resolution.

Informally, House Democrats have followed a list of committee priorities drawn up to guide the Committee on Committees. Under their formula, any Democrat belonging to either the Appropriations, Ways and Means, or Rules Committee may not be appointed to any other standing committees. The rest of the standing committees are broken into two groups: a group of 10 and a group of seven. A Member may receive appointment to one committee in the group of 10 and one in the group of seven, but not to two committees within the same group. The group of 10: Agriculture, Judiciary, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Armed Services, Education and Labor, Banking and Currency, Public Works, Veterans Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Post Office and Civil Service. The group of seven: District of Columbia, Government Operations, House Administration, Interior and Insular Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Science and Astronautics and Un-American Activities.

House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck's (R Ind.) office Dec. 30, 1960 told CQ the House Republican Committee on Committees had not in the past followed any firm rule on committee assignments other than the traditional seniority rule.

HOUSE MEMBERS ELECTED TO 87th CONGRESS . . .

Democrats are CAPITALIZED
*Freshman Representative

✓Seat switched parties
**Freshman Representative who served in earlier Congress

ALABAMA

1. FRANK W. BOYKIN
2. GEORGE W. GRANT
3. GEORGE W. ANDREWS
4. KENNETH A. ROBERTS
5. ALBERT RAINS
6. ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN JR.
7. CARL ELLIOTT
8. ROBERT E. JONES
9. GEORGE HUDDLESTON JR.

ALASKA

AL RALPH J. RIVERS

ARIZONA

- 1 John J. Rhodes
2. STEWART L. UDALL

ARKANSAS

1. E.C. GATHINGS
2. WILBUR D. MILLS
3. JAMES W. TRIMBLE
4. OREN HARRIS
5. DALE ALFORD
6. W.F. NORRELL

CALIFORNIA

1. CLEM MILLER
2. HAROLD T. JOHNSON
3. JOHN E. MOSS
4. William S. Mailliard
5. JOHN F. SHELLEY
6. John F. Baldwin
7. JEFFERY COHELAN
8. GEORGE P. MILLER
9. J. Arthur Younger
10. Charles S. Gubser
11. JOHN J. McFALL
12. B.F. SISK
13. Charles M. Teague
14. HARLAN HAGEN
15. Gordon L. McDonough
16. Alphonzo E. Bell Jr.*
17. CECIL R. KING
18. Craig Hosmer
19. CHET HOLIFIELD
20. H. Allen Smith
21. Edgar W. Hiestand
22. JAMES C. CORMAN*✓
23. CLYDE DOYLE
24. Glenard P. Lipscomb
25. John H. Rousselot*✓
26. JAMES ROOSEVELT
27. HARRY R. SHEPPARD
28. James B. Utt
29. D.S. SAUND
30. Bob Wilson

COLORADO

1. BYRON G. ROGERS
2. Peter H. Dominick*✓
3. J. Edgar Chenoweth
4. WAYNE N. ASPINALL

CONNECTICUT

1. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO
2. Horace Seely-Brown Jr.*✓
3. ROBERT N. GIAMIO
4. Abner W. Sibal*✓
5. JOHN S. MONAGAN
- AL FRANK KOWALSKI

HOUSE LINE-UP

219 Needed for Majority in 1961

86th Congress¹ 87th Congress²

Democrats	283	262
Republicans	154	174

¹Lineup at adjournment, including three Democratic and two Republican vacancies.

²One seat (Indiana 5th) in doubt—see p. 1.

DELAWARE

AL HARRIS B. McDOWELL JR.

FLORIDA

1. William C. Cramer
2. CHARLES E. BENNETT
3. ROBERT L.F. SIKES
4. DANTE B. FASCELL
5. A.SYDNEY HERLONG JR.
6. PAUL G. ROGERS
7. JAMES A. HALEY
8. D.R. (BILLY) MATTHEWS

GEORGIA

1. ELLIOTT HAGAN*
2. J.L. PILCHER
3. E.L. (TIC) FORRESTER
4. JOHN J. FLYNT JR.
5. JAMES C. DAVIS
6. CARL VINSON
7. JOHN W. DAVIS*
8. IRIS F. BLITCH
9. PHIL LANDRUM
10. ROBERT P. STEPHENS JR.*

HAWAII

AL DANIEL K. INOUE

IDAHO

1. GRACIE PFOST
2. RALPH R. HARDING*✓

ILLINOIS

1. WILLIAM L. DAWSON
2. BARRATT O'HARA
3. WILLIAM T. MURPHY
4. Edward J. Derwinski
5. JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI
6. THOMAS J. O'BRIEN
7. ROLAND V. LIBONATI
8. DANIEL ROSTENKOWSKI
9. SIDNEY R. YATES
10. Harold R. Collier
11. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI
12. EDWARD R. FINNEGAN*
13. Marguerite Stitt Church
14. Elmer J. Hoffman
15. Noah M. Mason
16. John B. Anderson*
17. Leslie C. Arends
18. Robert H. Michel
19. Robert B. Chiperfield
20. Paul Findley*
21. PETER F. MACK JR.
22. William L. Springer
23. GEORGE E. SHIPLEY

24. MELVIN PRICE
25. KENNETH J. GRAY

INDIANA

1. RAY J. MADDEN
2. Charles A. Halleck
3. JOHN BRADEMAM
4. E. Ross Adair
5. Seat in doubt
6. Richard L. Roudebush*✓
7. William G. Bray
8. WINFIELD K. DENTON
9. Earl Wilson**✓
10. Ralph Harvey**✓
11. Donald C. Bruce*✓

IOWA

1. Fred Schwengel
2. James E. Brownell*✓
3. H.R. Gross
4. John Kyl
5. NEAL SMITH
6. MERWIN COAD
7. Ben F. Jensen
8. Charles B. Hoeven

KANSAS

1. William H. Avery
2. Robert F. Ellsworth*✓
3. Walter L. McVey*✓
4. Garner E. Shriver*
5. J. FLOYD BREEDING
6. Robert Dole*

KENTUCKY

1. FRANK A. STUBBLEFIELD
2. WILLIAM H. NATCHER
3. FRANK W. BURKE
4. FRANK CHELF
5. BRENT SPENCE
6. JOHN C. WATTS
7. CARL D. PERKINS
8. Eugene Siler

LOUISIANA

1. F. EDWARD HEBERT
2. HALE BOGGS
3. EDWIN E. WILLIS
4. OVERTON BROOKS
5. OTTO E. PASSMAN
6. JAMES H. MORRISON
7. T. ASHTON THOMPSON
8. HAROLD B. McSWEEN

MAINE

1. Peter A. Garland*✓
2. Stanley R. Tupper*✓
3. Clifford G. McIntire

MARYLAND

1. THOMAS F. JOHNSON
2. DANIEL B. BREWSTER
3. EDWARD A. GARMATZ
4. GEORGE H. FALLON
5. RICHARD E. LANKFORD
6. Charles McC. Mathias Jr.*✓
7. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Silvio O. Conte
2. EDWARD P. BOLAND
3. PHILIP J. PHILBIN
4. HAROLD D. DONOHUE
5. F. Bradford Morse*
6. William H. Bates
7. THOMAS J. LANE
8. TORBERT H. MACDONALD
9. Hastings Keith
10. Laurence Curtis
11. THOMAS P. O'NEILL JR.
12. JOHN W. MCCORMACK
13. JAMES A. BURKE
14. Joseph W. Martin Jr.

MICHIGAN

1. THADDEUS M. MACHROWICZ
2. George Meader
3. August E. Johansen
4. Clare E. Hoffman
5. Gerald R. Ford Jr.
6. Charles E. Chamberlain
7. JAMES G. O'HARA
8. James Harvey*
9. Robert P. Griffin
10. Elford A. Cederberg
11. Victor A. Knox
12. John B. Bennett
13. CHARLES C. DIGGS JR.
14. LOUIS C. RABAUT
15. JOHN D. DINGELL
16. JOHN LESINSKI
17. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS
18. William S. Broomfield

MINNESOTA

1. Albert H. Quie
2. Ancher Nelsen
3. Clark MacGregor*✓
4. JOSEPH E. KARTH
5. Walter H. Judd
6. FRED MARSHALL
7. H. Carl Andersen
8. JOHN A. BLATNIK
9. Odin Langen

MISSISSIPPI

1. THOMAS G. ABERNETHY
2. JAMIE L. WHITTEN
3. FRANK E. SMITH
4. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS
5. ARTHUR WINSTEAD
6. WILLIAM M. COLMER

MISSOURI

1. FRANK M. KARSTEN
2. Thomas B. Curtis
3. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN
4. WILLIAM J. RANDALL
5. RICHARD BOLLING

... 262 DEMOCRATS AND 174 REPUBLICANS

6. W.R. HULL JR.
7. Durward G. Hall*✓
8. RICHARD ICHORD*
9. CLARENCE CANNON
10. PAUL C. JONES
11. MORGAN M. MOULDER

MONTANA

1. ARNOLD OLSEN*
2. James F. Battin*✓

NEBRASKA

1. Phil Weaver
2. Glenn Cunningham
3. Ralph F. Beermann*✓
4. Dave Martin*✓

NEVADA

AL. WALTER S. BARING

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Chester E. Merrow
2. Perkins Bass

NEW JERSEY

1. William T. Cahill
2. Milton W. Glenn
3. James C. Auchincloss
4. FRANK THOMPSON JR.
5. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr.
6. Florence P. Dwyer
7. William B. Widnall
8. CHARLES S. JOELSON*✓
9. Frank C. Osmers Jr.
10. PETER W. RODINO JR.
11. HUGH J. ADDONIZIO
12. George M. Wallhauser
13. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER
14. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

NEW MEXICO

AL. JOSEPH M. MONTOYA
AL. THOMAS G. MORRIS

NEW YORK

1. OTIS G. PIKE*✓
2. Steven B. Derounian
3. Frank J. Becker
4. Seymour Halpern
5. JOSEPH P. ADDABBO*✓
6. LESTER HOLTZMAN
7. JAMES J. DELANEY
8. VICTOR L. ANFUSO
9. EUGENE J. KEOGH
10. EDNA F. KELLY
11. EMANUEL CELLER
12. HUGH L. CAREY*✓
13. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
14. JOHN J. ROONEY
15. John H. Ray
16. ADAM C. POWELL
17. John V. Lindsay
18. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO
19. LEONARD FARBSTAIN
20. WILLIAM F. RYAN*
21. HERBERT ZELENGO
22. JAMES C. HEALEY
23. JACOB H. GILBERT
24. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY
25. Paul A. Fino

26. Edwin B. Dooley
27. Robert R. Barry
28. Katharine St. George
29. J. Ernest Wharton
30. LEO W. O'BRIEN
31. Carleton J. King*
32. SAMUEL S. STRATTON
33. Clarence E. Kilburn
34. Alexander Pirnie
35. R. Walter Riehlman
36. John Taber
37. Howard W. Robison
38. Jessica McC. Weis
39. Harold C. Ostertag
40. William E. Miller
41. THADDEUS J. DULSKI
42. John R. Pillion
43. Charles E. Goodell

NORTH CAROLINA

1. HERBERT C. BONNER
2. L.H. FOUNTAIN
3. DAVID N. HENDERSON*
4. HAROLD D. COOLEY
5. RALPH J. SCOTT
6. HORACE R. KORNEGAY*
7. ALTON LENNON
8. A. PAUL KITCHIN
9. HUGH Q. ALEXANDER
10. Charles Raper Jonas
11. BASIL L. WHITENER
12. ROY A. TAYLOR

NORTH DAKOTA

AL. Don Short
AL. Hjalmar C. Nygaard*✓

OHIO

1. Gordon H. Scherer
2. Donald D. Clancy*
3. Paul F. Schenck
4. William M. McCulloch
5. Delbert L. Latta
6. William H. Harsha Jr.*✓
7. Clarence J. Brown
8. Jackson E. Betts
9. THOMAS L. ASHLEY
10. WALTER H. MOELLER
11. ROBERT E. COOK
12. Samuel L. Devine
13. Charles A. Mosher*
14. William H. Ayres
15. Tom V. Moorehead*
16. Frank T. Bow
17. John M. Ashbrook*✓
18. WAYNE L. HAYS
19. MICHAEL J. KIRWAN
20. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
21. CHARLES A. VANIK
22. Frances P. Bolton
23. William E. Minshall

OKLAHOMA

1. Page Belcher
2. ED EDMONDSON
3. CARL ALBERT
4. TOM STEED
5. JOHN JARMAN
6. VICTOR WICKERSHAM**

OREGON

1. Walter Norblad
2. AL ULLMAN
3. EDITH GREEN
4. Edwin R. Durno*✓

PENNSYLVANIA

1. WILLIAM A. BARRETT
2. KATHRYN E. GRANAHAH
3. JAMES A. BYRNE
4. ROBERT N.C. NIX
5. WILLIAM J. GREEN JR.
6. HERMAN TOLL
7. William H. Milliken Jr.
8. Willard S. Curtin
9. Paul B. Dague
10. William W. Scranton*✓
11. DANIEL J. FLOOD
12. Ivor D. Fenton
13. Richard S. Schweiker*
14. GEORGE M. RHODES
15. FRANCIS E. WALTER
16. Walter M. Mumma
17. Herman T. Schneebeli
18. J. Irving Whalley*
19. George A. Goodling*✓
20. James E. Van Zandt
21. JOHN H. DENT
22. John P. Saylor
23. Leon H. Gavin
24. Carroll D. Kearns
25. FRANK M. CLARK
26. THOMAS E. MORGAN
27. James G. Fulton
28. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
29. Robert J. Corbett
30. ELMER J. HOLLAND

RHODE ISLAND

1. FERNAND J. ST. GERMAIN*
2. JOHN E. FOGARTY

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. L. MENDEL RIVERS
2. JOHN J. RILEY
3. W.J. BRYAN DORN
4. ROBERT T. ASHMORE
5. ROBERT W. HEMPHILL
6. JOHN L. McMILLAN

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Ben Reifel*✓
2. E. Y. Berry

TENNESSEE

1. B. Carroll Reece
2. Howard H. Baker
3. JAMES B. FRAZIER JR.
4. JOE L. EVINS
5. J. CARLTON LOSER
6. ROSS BASS
7. TOM MURRAY
8. ROBERT A. EVERETT
9. CLIFFORD DAVIS

TEXAS

1. WRIGHT PATMAN
2. JACK BROOKS

3. LINDLEY BECKWORTH
4. SAM RAYBURN
5. Bruce Alger
6. OLIN E. TEAGUE
7. JOHN DOWDY
8. ALBERT THOMAS
9. CLARK THOMPSON
10. HOMER THORNBERRY
11. WILLIAM R. POAGE
12. JAMES C. WRIGHT
13. FRANK IKARD
14. JOHN YOUNG
15. JOE M. KILGORE
16. J.T. RUTHERFORD
17. OMAR BURLESON
18. WALTER E. ROGERS
19. GEORGE H. MAHON
20. PAUL J. KILDAY
21. O. CLARK FISHER
22. ROBERT R. CASEY

UTAH

1. M. BLAINE PETERSON*✓
2. DAVID S. KING

VERMONT

AL. Robert T. Stafford*✓

VIRGINIA

1. THOMAS N. DOWNING
2. PORTER HARDY JR.
3. J. VAUGHAN GARY
4. WATKINS M. ABBITT
5. WILLIAM M. TUCK
6. Richard H. Poff
7. BURR P. HARRISON
8. HOWARD W. SMITH
9. W. PAT JENNINGS
10. Joel T. Brophyll

WASHINGTON

1. Thomas M. Pelly
2. Jack Westland
3. JULIA B. HANSEN*✓
4. Catherine May
5. Walt Horan
6. Thor C. Tollefson
7. DON MAGNUSON

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Arch A. Moore Jr.
2. HARLEY O. STAGGERS
3. CLEVELAND M. BAILEY
4. KEN HECHLER
5. ELIZABETH KEE
6. JOHN M. SLACK JR.

WISCONSIN

1. Henry C. Schadeberg*✓
2. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER
3. Vernon W. Thomson*
4. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI
5. HENRY S. REUSS
6. William K. Van Pelt
7. Melvin R. Laird
8. John W. Byrnes
9. LESTER R. JOHNSON
10. Alvin E. O'Konski

WYOMING

AL. William Henry Harrison**

SENATE MEMBERSHIP IN THE 87th CONGRESS

Democrats 65, Republicans 35

1 - Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), the President-elect, resigned his Senate seat Dec. 22. State Gov. Foster Furcolo (D) named Benjamin A. Smith II (D) to fill the seat until a special election in November 1962 to choose a successor for the remainder of the term, expiring in January 1965.

2 - Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D) Nov. 8 simultaneously was re-elected Senator from Texas and elected Vice President. Johnson resigned from the Senate on opening day, Jan. 3. Texas Gov. Price Daniel (D) appointed former Sen. William A. Blakley (D Texas, 1957) to Johnson's seat pending a special election in 1961.

3 - Keith Thomson (R) Nov. 8 was elected to the Senate from Wyoming but died Dec. 9. Wyoming Gov. J. J. Hickey (D) resigned as Governor Jan. 2 and was appointed to Thomson's Senate seat.

ALABAMA

LISTER HILL
JOHN J. SPARKMAN

ALASKA

E.L. (Bob) BARTLETT
ERNEST GRUENING

ARIZONA

CARL HAYDEN
Barry Goldwater

ARKANSAS

J.W. FULBRIGHT
JOHN L. McCLELLAN

CALIFORNIA

CLAIR ENGLE
Thomas H. Kuchel

COLORADO

JOHN A. CARROLL
Gordon Allott

CONNECTICUT

THOMAS J. DODD
Prescott Bush

DELAWARE

John J. Williams
J. Caleb Boggs*

FLORIDA

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND
GEORGE A. SMATHERS

GEORGIA

RICHARD B. RUSSELL
HERMAN E. TALMADGE

HAWAII

OREN E. LONG
Hiram L. Fong

IDAHOW

FRANK CHURCH
Henry C. Dworshak

ILLINOIS

PAUL H. DOUGLAS
Everett McKinley Dirksen

INDIANA

R. VANCE HARTKE
Homer E. Capehart

IOWA

Bourke B. Hickenlooper
Jack Miller*

KANSAS

Frank Carlson
Andrew F. Schoeppel

KENTUCKY

John Sherman Cooper
Thruston B. Morton

LOUISIANA

ALLEN J. ELLENDER
RUSSELL B. LONG

MAINE

EDMUND S. MUSKIE
Margaret Chase Smith

MARYLAND

J. Glenn Beall
John Marshall Butler

MASSACHUSETTS

BENJAMIN A. SMITH II*
Leverett Saltonstall

MICHIGAN

PHILIP A. HART
PAT McNAMARA

MINNESOTA

EUGENE J. MCCARTHY
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

MISSISSIPPI

JOHN STENNIS
JAMES O. EASTLAND

MISSOURI

STUART SYMINGTON
EDWARD V. LONG*

MONTANA

MIKE MANSFIELD
LEE METCALF*

NEBRASKA

Roman L. Hruska
Carl T. Curtis

NEVADA

HOWARD W. CANNON
ALAN BIBLE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Styles Bridges
Norris Cotton

NEW JERSEY

HARRISON A. WILLIAMS
Clifford P. Case

NEW MEXICO

DENNIS CHAVEZ
CLINTON P. ANDERSON

NEW YORK

Kenneth B. Keating
Jacob K. Javits

NORTH CAROLINA

B. EVERETT JORDAN
SAM J. ERVIN JR.

NORTH DAKOTA

QUENTIN N. BURDICK
Milton R. Young

OHIO

STEPHEN M. YOUNG
FRANK J. LAUSCHE

OKLAHOMA

ROBERT S. KERR
A.S. MIKE MONRONEY

OREGON

WAYNE MORSE
MAURINE B. NEUBERGER*

PENNSYLVANIA

Hugh Scott
JOSEPH S. CLARK

RHODE ISLAND

JOHN O. PASTORE
CLAIBORNE PELL*

SOUTH CAROLINA

OLIN D. JOHNSTON
STROM THURMOND

SOUTH DAKOTA

Francis Case
Karl E. Mundt

TENNESSEE

ALBERT GORE
ESTES KEFAUVER

TEXAS

RALPH W. YARBOROUGH
WILLIAM A. BLAKLEY*2

UTAH

FRANK E. MOSS
Wallace F. Bennett

VERMONT

Winston L. Prouty
George D. Aiken

VIRGINIA

HARRY FLOOD BYRD
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON

WASHINGTON

HENRY M. JACKSON
WARREN G. MAGNUSON

WEST VIRGINIA

ROBERT C. BYRD
JENNINGS RANDOLPH

WISCONSIN

WILLIAM PROXMIRE
Alexander Wiley

WYOMING

GALE McGEE
J. J. HICKEY*3✓

Democrats are CAPITALIZED

Senators elected in 1960 are underlined

*Freshman Senator

✓Seat switched parties

AGES, PROFESSIONS, SENIORITY IN 87TH CONGRESS

The 87th Congress which convened January 3 is, like its predecessors, a diverse group. Following is Congressional Quarterly's summary of the ages, professions, and unofficial seniority ranking of the Representatives and Senators. Individual member's ages, professions and seniority rankings are on the following three pages. (For a comparison with the 86th Congress, see 1959 Almanac, p. 33.)

Ages

The average lawmaker in the 87th Congress will be 53.2 years old -- about one-half year older than the average member of the 86th Congress.

The average Senator is 57.0 years old, while the age of the average Representative is 52.2 years. The average age of the nine freshman Senators is 49.2 years; average for the 62 newcomers to the House is 44.5 years. The table below shows how the average ages compare with those of previous Congresses:

Congress	Senate	House	Both Chambers
87th (1961-62)	57	52.2	53.2
86th (1959-60)	57.1	51.7	52.7
85th (1957-58)	57.9	52.96	53.8
84th (1955-56)	57.2	51.4	52.2
83rd (1953-54)	56.6	52	53

The oldest and youngest Senators in the 87th Congress are Democrats Carl Hayden (Ariz.), who is 83, and Frank Church (Idaho), who is 36. Oldest Republican Senator is Alexander Wiley (Wis.), 76; the youngest, Jack Miller (Iowa), 44.

In the House, the youngest Representatives are Ralph Harding (D Idaho), and John H. Rousselot (R Calif.), both 31. Democrats Daniel D. Rostenkowski (Ill.) and Fernand J. St. Germain (R.I.) are both 32, as is Republican Rep. John M. Ashbrook (Ohio).

The oldest House member is Brent Spence (D Ky.), 86. The oldest Republican is Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.), 85.

Professions

Attorneys again predominate the 87th Congress, accounting for more than one-half the membership. Nearly 31 percent of the Members have background in business or banking.

Ninety-nine percent of the Senators and 88.5 percent of the Representatives have had prior experience in politics or civil service. Sixty-two percent of the Senate and 61.7 percent of the House are veterans of the armed forces.

Some members have engaged in more than one profession which explains why the percentages in the following breakdown total more than 100. A few, such as housewives, fit into no professional category. Four Representatives are ministers.

	86th Congress		87th Congress	
	Senate	House	Senate	House
Agriculture	17%	10%	18%	11%
Business or Banking	29	29	31	31
Journalism	12	8	10	8
Law	62	52	63	56
Medicine, Engineering	3	1	3	2
Teaching	16	9	14	9

Seniority

Congressional Quarterly's seniority rankings are unofficial and represent a Member's standing within his own party. There are no written rules in Congress for determining seniority, but each party computes the status of its Members for the purpose of making committee assignments, allotting office space, etc. CQ's rankings are based on the methods used by the two parties.

A Member's rank is determined according to the date he takes the oath of office or, in the case of Members appointed or elected to fill a vacancy, by the date of the appointment or the election. When two or more Members are sworn in on the same day, those with prior political experience take precedence. In the Senate, prior political experience consists of earlier service in the Senate, service in the House and service as a state Governor, in that order. In the House, prior experience consists of previous House service only. Ex-Senators and ex-Governors are accorded no precedence.

In the 87th Congress, Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger (D Ore.) will be credited with prior political experience because she served in the Senate from Nov. 9, 1960 until the expiration of the 86th Congress on Jan. 3, 1961. Sen. Neuberger will have seniority over all of the new Senators with the exception of Edward V. Long (D Mo.) who was appointed to the Senate on Sept. 23, 1960 to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.). Long was subsequently elected Nov. 8, to fill the remaining two years of Hennings' term.

The top ranking Democrat in the House is still Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas) who has been elected to 24 consecutive terms beginning in 1913. The Senior Republican is Rep. John Taber (N.Y.) whose service goes back to 1923. Leading the Democrats in the Senate is Carl Hayden (Ariz.) who has served continuously since 1927. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), who has been a Senator since 1937, tops Republican Senators.

87th Congress - House Tabulation of Ages . . .

The chart on this and the following page lists the membership of the House for the 87th Congress.

Column 1 shows the age of each Representative as of Jan. 1, 1961; Column 10 shows the Representative's unofficial seniority within his party based both on years served and prior political experience.

Check marks (✓) in Columns 2 through 9 indicate prior profession(s) of each Representative, and whether he is a veteran. See Summary and Key on the next page for description of each numbered column and the number of persons with experience in an indicated profession, with a breakdown by party.

HEADNOTES:

• Women (15)

† Approximate age.

• Ministers (4)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA																																
3 Andrews	54									✓ 22		3 Forrester	64																			
1 Boykin	75	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ 10		1 Hagan	44	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 Elliot	47									✓ 39		9 Landrum	51	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Grant	63									✓ 12		2 Pilcher	62	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9 Huddleston	40									✓ 60		10 Stephens	47	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 Jones	48									✓ 31		6 Vinson	77	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5 Rains	58									✓ 25		HAWAII																				
4 Roberts	48									✓ 43		AL Inouye	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Selden	39									✓ 50		IDAHO																				
ALASKA												2 Harding	31	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
AL Rivers	57									✓ 75		1 Ploast #	54	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ARIZONA												ILLINOIS																				
2 Udall	40									✓ 60		25 Gray	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Rhodes	44									✓ 24		21 Mack	44	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ARKANSAS												24 Price	55	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5 Alford	44									✓ 75		23 Shipley	33	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Gathings	57									✓ 13		16 Anderson	38	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Harris	57									✓ 16		17 Arends	65	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Mills	51									✓ 13		19 Chip field	61	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Norrell	64									✓ 13		20 Findley	39	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Trimble	66									✓ 25		14 Hoffman	61	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CALIFORNIA												15 Mason	78	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7 Cohelan	46									✓ 75		18 Michel	37	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14 Hagen	46									✓ 50		22 Springer	51	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2 Johnson	53									✓ 75		Chicago Cook County																				
11 McFall	42									✓ 68		1 Dawson	74	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Miller C.W.	44									✓ 75		12 Finnegan	55	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8 Miller G.P.	69									✓ 75		5 Kluczynski	64	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Moss	47									✓ 50		7 Libonati	60	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29 Saud	61									✓ 68		3 Murphy	61	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5 Shelley	55									✓ 40		6 O'Brien	82	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27 Sheppard	75									✓ 11		2 O'Hara	78	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12 Sisk	50									✓ 60		11 Pucinski	41	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Baldwin	45									✓ 26		8 Rostenkowski	32	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10 Gubser	44									✓ 24		9 Yates	51	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Mailiard	43									✓ 24		13 Church #	68	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13 Teague	51									✓ 26		10 Collier	45	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28 Utt	61									✓ 26		4 Deruinski	34	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30 Wilson	44									✓ 24		INDIANA																				
9 Younger	67									✓ 24		3 Brademas	34	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Los Angeles Co.												8 Denton	64	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22 Corman	40									✓ 81		1 Madden	68	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23 Doyle	73									✓ 38		4 Adair	53	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19 Holifield	57									✓ 21		7 Bray	57	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17 King	62									✓ 19		11 Bruce	39	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26 Roosevelt	53									✓ 60		5 Vacancy		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16 Bell	46									✓ 38		2 Halleck	60	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21 Hiestand	72									✓ 24		10 Harvey	59	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18 Hosmer	45									✓ 24		6 Roubush	42	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24 Lipscomb	46									✓ 24		9 Wilson	54	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15 McDonough	65									✓ 25		IOWA																				
25 Rousselot	31									✓ 11		6 Coad @	36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20 Smith	51									✓ 38		5 Smith	40	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
COLORADO										✓ 27		2 Bromwell	40	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Aspinall	64	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ 39		3 Gross	61	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1 Rogers	60									✓ 43		8 Hoeven	65	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Chenoweth	63																															

... Professions, Veteran Status, Seniority

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10											1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10											Summary and Key				
NEBRASKA											OHIO											Col. No.	Description	GOP	DEM	Totals
3 Beermann	48	✓									9 Ashley	37									1.	Age				
2 Cunningham	48	✓									27 11 Cook	40									2.	Agriculture	24	23	47	
4 Martin	53	✓									38 20 Feighan	55									3.	Business or Banking	70	64	134	
1 Weaver	41	✓									✓ 26 18 Hays	49	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4.	Civil Service or Politics	152	234	386	
AL Baring	49	✓									✓ 67 10 Kirwan	74	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.	Journalism	14	22	36	
NEW HAMPSHIRE											21 Moeller @	50									6.	Law	85	159	244	
1 Bass	48	✓									17 Vanik	47									7.	Teaching	15	24	39	
1 Merrow	54	✓									✓ 26 21 Ashbrook	32	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8.	M(ed.), E(ng.)	5*	4**	9	
NEW JERSEY											14 Ayres	44									9.	Veterans	108	161	269	
11 Addonizio	46	✓									8 Betts	56									10.	Party Seniority Rank				
14 Daniels	52	✓									✓ 39 22 Bolton #	75	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	*Includes 1 E(engineer), 4 M(educal).					
13 Gallagher	39	✓									75 16 Bow	59									**Includes 2 E(engineer), 2 M(educal).					
8 Joelson	44	✓									✓ 81 7 Brown	67	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
10 Rodino	51	✓									✓ 39 12 Clancy	39	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
4 Thompson	42	✓									✓ 60 6 Devine	45	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
3 Auchincloss	75	✓									✓ 9 5 Harsba	39	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
1 Cabill	48	✓									✓ 31 4 Latta	50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
6 Dwyer #	58	✓									✓ 23 4 McCulloch	49	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
5 Frelinghuysen	44	✓									✓ 24 23 Minshall	49	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
2 Glenn	57	✓									✓ 28 15 Moorehead	62	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
9 Osmer	53	✓									✓ 22 3 Mosher	54	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
12 Wallbauer	60	✓									✓ 31 1 Scherck	61	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
7 Widnall	54	✓									18 OKLAHOMA	54	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
NEW MEXICO											3 Albert	52														
AL Montoya	45	✓									2 Edmondson	41	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
AL Morris	41	✓									✓ 75 5 Jarman	45	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
NEW YORK											4 Steed	56	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
41 Dulski	45	✓									✓ 47 1 Belcher	61	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
30 O'Brien	60	✓									✓ 81 3 OREGON	50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
1 Pike	39	✓									✓ 75 3 Green #	46	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
32 Stratton	44	✓									✓ 24 4 Durno	61	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
27 Barry	45	✓									✓ 27 1 NORBROAD	52	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
3 Becker	61	✓									✓ 32 25 Clark	45	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
2 Derouin	42	✓									✓ 7 21 Dent	52	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
26 Dooley	55	✓									✓ 38 11 Flood	57	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
43 Goodell	34	✓									✓ 20 30 Holland	66	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
33 Kilburn	67	✓									✓ 20 28 Moorhead	37	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
31 King	56	✓									✓ 24 26 Morgan	54	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
40 Miller	46	✓									✓ 31 14 Rhodes	62	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
39 Ostertag	64	✓									✓ 15 15 Walter	66	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
42 Pillion	56	✓									✓ 29 9 Corbett	55	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
34 Pirnie	57	✓									✓ 15 8 Durtin	55	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
35 Riehlman	61	✓									✓ 31 9 Dague	62	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
37 Robison	44	✓									✓ 20 27 Fenton	71	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
28 St. George #	64	✓									✓ 23 23 Fulton	57	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
36 Taber	80	✓									✓ 81 19 Goodling	64	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
38 Weiss #	59	✓									✓ 59 24 Kearns	60	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
29 Wharton	61	✓									✓ 81 16 Milliken	63	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
NEW YORK City											✓ 32 22 Mumma	70	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
5 Addabbo	35	✓									✓ 38 17 Schneebeli	52	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
8 Anfuso	55	✓									✓ 68 13 Schweiker	34	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
24 Buckley	70	✓									✓ 78 10 Scranton	43	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
12 Carey	41	✓									✓ 64 20 Van Zandt	62	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
11 Celler	72	✓									✓ 50 18 Whalley	58	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
7 Delaney	59	✓									✓ 40 Philadelphia City		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
19 Farstein	58	✓									✓ 11 1 Barrett	64	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
23 Gilbert	40	✓									✓ 34 3 Byrne	54	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
22 Healey	51	✓									✓ 25 2 Granahan #	54	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
6 Holtzman	47	✓									✓ 23 5 Green	50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
10 Kelly #	54	✓									✓ 81 4 Nix	55	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
9 Keogh	53	✓									✓ 68 6 Toll	53	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
13 Multer	60	✓									✓ 24 RHODE ISLAND		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
16 Powell @	52	✓									✓ 31 1 Fogarty	47	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
14 Rooney	57	✓									✓ 31 2 St. Germain	32	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
20 Ryan	38	✓									✓ 24 SOUTH CAROLINA		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
18 Santangelo	48	✓									✓ 50 4 Ashmore	56	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
21 Zelenko	54	✓									✓ 15 5 Dorn	44	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
25 Fino	47	✓									✓ 8 6 McMillan	45	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
4 Halpern	47	✓									✓ 8 2 Riley	65	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
17 Lindsay	39	✓									✓ 30 1 Rivers	55	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
15 Ray	74	✓									✓ 81 SOUTH DAKOTA		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
NORTH CAROLINA											✓ 68 2 Berry	58	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
9 Alexander	49	✓									✓ 81 1 Reifel	54	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
1 Bonner	69	✓									✓ 68 TENNESSEE		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
4 Cooley	63	✓									✓ 68 6 Bass	42	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
2 Fountain	47	✓									✓ 79 9 Davis	63	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
3 Henderson	39	✓									✓ 68 8 Everett	45	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
8 Kitchin	52	✓									✓ 24 4 Evins	50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
6 Kornegay	36	✓									✓ 38 5 Frazier	70	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
7 Lennon	54	✓									✓ 31 5 Loser	68	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
5 Scott	55	✓									✓ 31 7 Murray	66	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
12 Taylor	50	✓																								
11 Whitener	45	✓																								
10 Jonas	56	✓																								
NORTH DAKOTA																										
AL Nygaard	57	✓																								
AL Short	54	✓																								
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				
																						Summary and Key				

Senate: Ages, Professions, Veteran Status, Seniority

This chart lists the membership of the Senate for the 87th Congress.

Column 1 shows the age of each Senator as of Jan. 1, 1961; Column 10 shows the Senator's unofficial seniority within his party based both on years served and prior political experience.

Summary and Key

Col. No.	Description	GOP	DEM	Totals
1.	Age (average)	59.9	56.4	57.0
2.	Agriculture	10	8	18
3.	Business/Banking	14	17	31
4.	Civic Service/Politics	35	64	99
5.	Journalism	3	7	10
6.	Law	19	44	63
7.	Teaching	3	11	14
8.	E(ng.), M(ed.)	0	3*	3
9.	Veteran	23	39	62
10.	Party Seniority Rank			

*Includes 2 E(engineers), 1 (M(edical)).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
ALABAMA											LOUISIANA											OHIO											
Hill	66								✓	6	Ellender	69	✓								✓	5	Lausche	65						✓	✓	34	
Sparkman	61								✓	14	Long	42									✓	16	Young	71						✓	✓	42	
ALASKA											MAINE											OKLAHOMA											
Bartlett	56										Muskie	46									✓	47	Kerr	64							✓	19	
Gruening	73										Smith	63										10	Monroney	58								22	
ARIZONA											MARYLAND											OREGON											
Hayden	83								✓	1	Beall	66									✓	19	Morse	60							*	31	
Goldwater	51								✓	20	Butler	63									✓	16	Neuberger	52								53	
ARKANSAS											MASSACHUSETTS											PENNSYLVANIA											
Fulbright	55								✓	✓	Smith	43									✓	55	Clark	59							✓	35	
McClellan	64										Saltonstall	68									✓	6	Scott	60							✓	29	
CALIFORNIA											MICHIGAN											RHODE ISLAND											
Engle	49										Hart	48									✓	49	Pastore	53							✓	21	
Kucbel	50										McNamara	66										30	Pell	41							✓	57	
COLORADO											MINNESOTA											SOUTH CAROLINA											
Carroll	59										Humphrey	49									✓	20	Johnston	64							✓	10	
Allott	53										McCarthy	44									✓	41	Thurmond	58							✓	32	
CONNECTICUT											MISSISSIPPI											SOUTH DAKOTA											
Dodd	53										Eastland	56									✓	7	Case	64							✓	15	
Bush	65										Stennis	59									✓	15	Mundt	60							✓	9	
DELAWARE											MISSOURI											TENNESSEE											
Boggs	51										Long	52									✓	52	Gore	53							✓	24	
Williams	56										Symington	59									✓	27	Kefauver	57							✓	17	
FLORIDA											MONTANA											✓	TEXAS										
Holland	68										Mansfield	57									✓	26	Blakley	62							✓	55	
Smathers	47										Metcalf	49									✓	54	Yarborough	57							✓	36	
GEORGIA											NEBRASKA											UTAH											
Russell	63										Curtis	55									✓	23	Moss	50							✓	49	
Talmadge	47										Hruska	56									✓	22	Bennett	62						✓	✓	16	
HAWAII											NEVADA											VERMONT											
Long	72										Bible	51									✓	29	Aiken	68							✓	3	
Fong	53										Cannon	48									✓	49	Prouty	54							✓	31	
IDAHO											NEW HAMPSHIRE											1	VIRGINIA										
Church	36										Bridges	62										21	Byrd	73							✓	3	
Dworsbak	66										Cotton	60										1	Robertson	73							✓	13	
ILLINOIS											NEW JERSEY											WASHINGTON											
Douglas	68										Williams	41									✓	45	Jackson	48							✓	25	
Dirksen	64										Case	56									✓	24	Magnuson	55							✓	9	
INDIANA											NEW MEXICO											18	WEST VIRGINIA										
Hartke	42										Anderson	65										4	Byrd	42								43	
Capehart	63										Chavez	72									✓		Randolph	58							✓	39	
IOWA											NEW YORK											WISCONSIN											
Hickenlooper	64										Javits	56									✓	28	Proxmire	45							✓	37	
Miller	44										Keating	60									✓	30	Wiley	76						✓		2	
KANSAS											NORTH CAROLINA											WYOMING											
Carlson	67										Ervin	64									✓	28	Hickey	49						✓	✓	56	
Schoeppel	66										Jordan	64									✓	38	McGee	45						✓		49	
KENTUCKY											NORTH DAKOTA																						
Cooper	59										Burdick	52										51											
Morton	53										Young	63										7											

*Seniority starts from Feb. 17, 1955, when Morse officially became a Democrat.

*Seniority starts from Feb. 17, 1955, when Morse officially became a Democrat.

ADA LEGISLATIVE GOALS

The Americans for Democratic Action Dec. 29 made public its list of "legislative priorities" for the 1961 session of Congress. First on the list were several proposals designed to combat recession and achieve full employment. To do this, the ADA urged passage of legislation to (1) substantially increase housing construction by providing more liberal credit terms; (2) increase the amount and duration of unemployment benefits through federal financial support; (3) speed up and increase expenditures at all levels of government for public works projects; and (4) speed the placement and payment of Government contracts already authorized.

In the field of civil rights, the organization called for legislation: (1) requiring segregated school districts to file immediately desegregation plans and empowering the Attorney General to enforce compliance through civil suits in federal courts; (2) establishing a federal fair employment practices commission; and (3) removing the poll tax and literacy tests as qualifications for the right to vote.

In the field of international relations, the ADA called for: (1) an expanded program of technical and economic aid to underdeveloped countries; (2) a national peace agency to assist in disarmament negotiations; (3) repeal of the Connally amendment which restricts U.S. participation in the International Court of Justice; (4) a "Point Four" youth corps through which young people could participate in U.S. foreign aid programs; and (5) a food-for-peace program for the distribution of U.S. farm surplus products abroad.

The ADA also called for revision of Senate Rule 22 to permit cloture by majority vote "after reasonable debate" and modification of the power of the House Rules Committee to withhold legislation from the House floor.

In releasing the list of legislative goals, ADA national chairman Samuel H. Beer and vice chairman Joseph L. Rauh accused Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and Sens. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) and Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) of "sniping" at President-elect John F. Kennedy's legislative program. Beer said it was "distressing" to hear Rayburn say he would not support Kennedy's proposal to use federal funds to raise teachers' pay.

Kerr was criticized for his apparent opposition to the Kennedy plan to put medical care for the elderly into the Social Security system.

Mansfield, who succeeded Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) as Senate Majority Leader, should be added to the list of "snipers," Rauh said, because of his alleged reluctance to fight for a change in Senate rules.

DECEMBER CONFERENCE

The power of the House Rules Committee and the threat of a filibuster in the Senate were the targets of representatives of 41 national social welfare organizations, including the ADA, meeting in Washington, D.C.,

Dec. 28. The meeting, which was described as a "Conference on Majority Rule in Congress," was called so leaders of the various groups could discuss the situations in both chambers.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, criticized the "atmosphere of super-caution" on civil rights which he said had "pervaded" the action of President-elect Kennedy since his election in November. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) said the President-elect wanted the rules changed in the Senate to eliminate the threat of a filibuster in civil rights debates but believed that it was up to the Senate itself to write such changes.

MIGRANT LABOR PROPOSALS

An official of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in Washington Dec. 28 called for Congressional action to relieve the "miserable plight" of migrant farm workers.

Msgr. George C. Higgins, director of the NCWC Social Action Department, said Congress should extend minimum wage coverage to farm workers and repeal or amend the law (PL 82-78) authorizing the importation of Mexican "braceros" to work on U.S. farms. The Mexican farm labor law was first passed in 1951; it was extended by Congress in 1960 for an additional six months, or until Dec. 31, 1961.

Msgr. Higgins, speaking at the annual meeting of the Catholic Economic Assn. Dec. 28, said "government at all levels has seen fit to exempt agricultural labor from most of the great social and labor legislation" of the past 30 years.

Msgr. Higgins called for legislation which would:

- Extend the minimum wage to agricultural workers.
- Extend the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to agriculture.
- Provide for national registration of the crew leaders who supervise the jobs and travel of workers.

AIR TRANSPORT PROGRAM

The Commerce Department Dec. 28 reported that the air transport industry had proposed a four-point plan to improve the U.S. balance of international payments. As proposed by Stuart G. Tipton, president of the Air Transport Assn. of America, the program called for (1) active U.S. Government participation in the promotion of travel to this country; (2) legislative and administrative action to waive visa requirements wherever possible and to simplify visa-issuing practices; (3) Government help in promoting air freight services and simplifying export procedures; and (4) revision of air transport policies to strengthen the position of U.S. air carriers in international commerce.

The program was presented Dec. 22, 1960 at a meeting between air industry representatives and Commerce Department officials. It was the 35th in a series of meetings to determine what the Government can do to assist business to expand export sales and services.

STATE LEGISLATURES, GOVERNORS LINE-UP

	STATE LEGISLATURES*					GOVERNORS	
	SENATE		HOUSE		NEXT SESSION	PARTY IN CONTROL; NEW LINE-UP; YEAR TERM EXPIRES	
	Maj. Party	Membership	Maj. Party	Membership			
ALABAMA	D	D 35	D	D 106	May 1961	D	John Patterson 1962
ALASKA	D	D 14; R 6	D	D 22; R 18	Jan. 1961	D	William A. Egan 1962
ARIZONA	D	D 24; R 4	D	D 53; R 27	Jan. 1961	R	Paul Fannin 1962
ARKANSAS	D	D 35	D	D 99; R 1	Jan. 1961	D	Orval E. Faubus 1962
CALIFORNIA	D	D 30; R 10	D	D 47; R 33	Jan. 1961	D	Edmund G. Brown 1962
COLORADO	D	D 19; R 16	D	D 33; R 32	Jan. 1961	D	Stephen L. R. McNichols 1962
CONNECTICUT	D	D 24; R 12	R†	R 176; D 118	Jan. 1961	D ⁵	Abraham Ribicoff 1962
DELAWARE	D	D 11; R 6	D	D 20; R 15	Jan. 1961	D† ⁷	Elbert N. Carvel 1964
FLORIDA	D	D 37; R 1	D	D 88; R 7	Apr. 1961	D	C. Farris Bryant 1964
GEORGIA	D	D 54	D	D 203; R 2	Jan. 1961	D	Ernest Vandiver 1962
HAWAII	R	R 14; D 11	D	D 33; R 18	Feb. 1961	R	William F. Quinn 1962
IDAHO	R†	R 23; D 21	R†	R 30; D 29	Jan. 1961	R	Robert E. Smylie 1962
ILLINOIS	R	R 31; D 27	R†	R 89; D 88	Jan. 1961	D†	Otto Kerner 1964
INDIANA	D†	D 26; R 24	R†	R 65; D 35	Jan. 1961	D†	Matthew E. Welsh 1964
IOWA	R	R 35; D 15	R	R 78; D 30	Jan. 1961	R†	Norman A. Erbe 1962
KANSAS	R	R 32; D 8	R	R 82; D 43	Jan. 1961	R†	John Anderson Jr. 1962
KENTUCKY	D	D 30; R 8	D	D 80; R 20	Jan. 1962	D	Bert T. Combs 1963
LOUISIANA	D	D 39	D	D 101	May 1961	D	Jimmie H. Davis 1963
MAINE	R	R 30; D 3	R	R 113; D 38	Jan. 1961	R	John H. Reed 1962
MARYLAND	D	D 26; R 3	D	D 116; R 7	Jan. 1961	D	J. Millard Tawes 1962
MASSACHUSETTS	D	D 26; R 14	D	D 155; R 85	Jan. 1961	R†	John A. Volpe 1962
MICHIGAN	R	R 22; D 12	R†	R 56; D 54	Jan. 1961	D	John B. Swainson 1962
MINNESOTA	C ¹	C 45; L 22	L ¹	L 72; C 59	Jan. 1961	R†	Elmer L. Andersen 1962
MISSISSIPPI	D	D 49	D	D 140	Jan. 1962	D	Ross R. Barnett 1963
MISSOURI	D	D 28; R 6	D	D 102; R 55	Jan. 1961	D	John M. Dalton 1964
MONTANA	D	D 38; R 18	R†	R 53; D 41	Jan. 1961	R	Donald G. Nutter 1964
NEBRASKA	Nonpartisan 43		No Second House		Jan. 1961	D†	Frank B. Morrison 1962
NEVADA	R	R 10; D 7	D	D 32; R 15	Jan. 1961	D	Grant Sawyer 1962
NEW HAMPSHIRE	R	R 18; D 6	R ²	R 260; D 138	Jan. 1961	R	Wesley Powell 1962
NEW JERSEY	R ³	R 11; D 10	D ³	D 34; R 26	Jan. 1961	D	Robert B. Meyner 1961
NEW MEXICO	D	D 28; R 4	D	D 59; R 7	Jan. 1961	R†	Edwin L. Mechem 1962
NEW YORK	R	R 33; D 25	R	R 85; D 65	Jan. 1961	R	Nelson A. Rockefeller 1962
NORTH CAROLINA	D	D 48; R 2	D	D 105; R 15	Feb. 1961	D	Terry Sanford 1964
NORTH DAKOTA	R	R 28; D 21	R	R 70; D 43	Jan. 1961	D†	William L. Guy 1962
OHIO	R†	R 20; D 18	R†	R 82; D 57	Jan. 1961	D	Michael V. DiSalle 1962
OKLAHOMA	D	D 40; R 4	D	D 107; R 14	Jan. 1961	D	J. Howard Edmondson 1962
OREGON	D	D 20; R 10	D	D 31; R 29	Jan. 1961	R	Mark Hatfield 1962
PENNSYLVANIA	D† ⁴	D 25; R 25	D	D 110; R 100	Jan. 1961	D	David L. Lawrence 1962
RHODE ISLAND	D	D 28; R 16	D	D 81; R 19	Jan. 1961	D†	John A. Notte Jr. 1962
SOUTH CAROLINA	D	D 46	D	D 124	Jan. 1961	D	Ernest F. Hollings 1962
SOUTH DAKOTA	R†	R 22; D 13	R	R 57; D 18	Jan. 1961	R†	Archie Gubbrud 1962
TENNESSEE	D	D 27; R 6	D	D 79; R 19	Jan. 1961	D	Buford Ellington 1962
TEXAS	D	D 31	D	D 150	Jan. 1961	D	Price Daniel 1962
UTAH	D†	D 14; R 11	D	D 38; R 26	Jan. 1961	R	George Dewey Clyde 1964
VERMONT	R	R 22; D 8	R	R 200; D 45	Jan. 1961	R	F. Ray Keyser 1962
VIRGINIA	D ³	D 38; R 2	D ³	D 96; R 4	Jan. 1962	D	J. Lindsay Almond Jr. 1961
WASHINGTON	D	D 36; R 13	D	D 56; R 37	Jan. 1961	D	Albert D. Rossellini 1964
WEST VIRGINIA	D	D 25; R 7	D	D 82; R 18	Jan. 1961	D†	W. W. Barron 1964
WISCONSIN	R	R 20; D 13	R†	R 55; D 45	Jan. 1961	D	Gaylord A. Nelson 1962
WYOMING	R	R 17; D 10	R†	R 33; D 22	Jan. 1961	D ⁶	Jack Gage 1962

† Party control changed in 1960 election.

* Based on preliminary returns of the 1960 election, plus carry-overs in Alabama, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia, where neither legislative chamber was up for election in 1960, and Minnesota, where the state senate was not up for election in 1960. All other returns are subject to change as the result of recounts, challenges, etc.

¹ Minnesota has nonpartisan legislature elections. For this chart "C" designates Conservative members; "L" designates Liberal members.

² New Hampshire has one independent in the House.

³ Gubernatorial and legislative elections in 1961.

⁴ Pennsylvania senate is tied at 25 seats for each party, but the Democratic lieutenant governor casts a vote in case of a tie on organizational matters only.

⁵ Ribicoff has accepted appointment as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in the Kennedy Cabinet and will be succeeded as Governor by Lt. Gov. John N. Dempsey (D) following his resignation, set for Jan. 21. Dempsey will complete Ribicoff's term.

⁶ Succeeded to governorship Jan. 2 on resignation of Gov. J. J. Hickey (D), who accepted appointment to Senate seat left vacant by death of Sen.-elect Keith Thomson (R). Gage will complete Hickey's term.

⁷ David P. Buckson (R) was inaugurated Governor of Delaware Dec. 30 for an 18-day term between the resignation of J. Caleb Boggs (R), who entered the Senate, and the inauguration of Gov.-elect Carvel (D) Jan. 17.

Governors elected in 1960 are underlined.

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

The House Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures, which expired at the end of the 86th Congress, Dec. 30 issued a report (H Rept 2236) based on Dec. 15 hearings on campaign expenditures, possible curtailment of the length of Presidential campaigns, and equal time provisions of the Federal Communications Act of 1934. (1960 Weekly Report p. 1987)

The Committee recommended:

- Voluntary action on the part of the political parties to cut the length of the Presidential general election campaign to between six and eight weeks by holding the nominating conventions in September instead of July.
- Further Congressional study of legislation and regulations pertaining to the status of tax-exempt organizations that engage in forbidden political activity.
- Further study of proposals to provide tax deductions or tax credits for campaign contributions. "This device might assist considerably in broadening the base of campaign contributors," the report said.
- Consideration of full elimination of the section 315 equal time provisions of the Federal Communications Act. The report warned, however, of possible abuse by individual broadcasting stations if the requirement was lifted for local as well as national campaigns.

The Committee said existing law on elections was "outmoded and sadly in need of repair" and recommended that Congress "carefully, systematically and expeditiously explore the entire elections process."

The Committee said it had referred complaints by losers in the 2nd Idaho District, where Rep. Hamer Budge (R) was defeated by Ralph Harding (D), and in the 22nd Pennsylvania District, where William D. Patton (D) was defeated by Rep. John P. Saylor (R), to the Attorney General "for his attention and whatever action he deems appropriate in the circumstances." Both Budge and Patton had alleged violation of Federal law with respect to publication or distribution of political literature.

The Committee said it had referred complaints of vote counting irregularities in the 11th Missouri District, where Robert A. Bartel (R) was defeated by Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D), and in the 15th Illinois District, where Dorothy G. O'Brien (D) was defeated by Rep. Noah M. Mason (R), to the House Administration Committee without recommendations. Complaints by Bartel and Mrs. O'Brien were received too late to conduct an investigation prior to the opening of the 87th Congress, the Committee said.

MORTON RESIGNATION

Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) is due to confer with members of the Republican National Committee at the Committee's Jan. 8-9 meeting in Washington on the timing of his resignation as National Chairman. Morton Dec. 20 announced he would resign during 1961 in preparation for his campaign for reelection to the Senate from Kentucky in 1962. He has been National Chairman since April 11, 1959.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) is due to resign as Democratic National Chairman at the meeting of the Dem-

ocratic National Committee set for Jan. 21 in Washington. The Committee is expected to elect Connecticut State Chairman John M. Bailey to replace Jackson. (1960 Weekly Report p. 1971).

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE FIGURES

A completed recount of votes cast for President in Hawaii in the Nov. 8 general election Dec. 29 showed President-elect John F. Kennedy carried the state by a 115-vote margin, reversing the originally certified 141-vote margin of Vice President Richard M. Nixon. With Hawaii's three electoral votes, Kennedy had a total of 303 electoral votes to 219 for Nixon and 15 for Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.).

A correction in the official Wyoming vote for Nixon reduced his vote in that state to 77,451 instead of 77,551.

The totals in the national popular vote chart, 1960 Weekly Report p. 1972, should be corrected to read: Kennedy 34,221,531, Nixon 34,108,374.

VOTE FRAUD PROSECUTIONS

Attorney General William P. Rogers Dec. 29 said indictments had been returned in Chicago against two Democratic precinct workers, charging vote buying in the Nov. 8 general election. Offers to buy dinners or pairs of stockings or payments of dollar bills for voting Democratic were among the overt acts listed as having been committed in furtherance of the conspiracy. The Justice Department said a federal grand jury in Cook County, Ill., would continue to investigate reported irregularities in the general election. (1960 Weekly Report p. 1972)

POLITICAL BRIEFS

CONNECTICUT -- Sen. Prescott Bush (R) Dec. 30 announced he would be a candidate for reelection in 1962.

Meade Alcorn, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, Dec. 20 announced his resignation, effective Jan. 1, as member from Connecticut and general counsel of the Committee. "I am retiring from politics," Alcorn said. "I must devote my time completely to my law practice, which requires it."

TEXAS -- Five candidates have announced they will seek the Senate seat vacated by Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson, currently held on an interim appointment by William A. Blakley (D), a Dallas businessman. Under Texas law, Gov. Price Daniel (D), who appointed Blakley, must call a special election within 60 to 90 days. Candidates already announced include Blakley, Rep. James C. Wright Jr. (D 21st District), state senator Henry Gonzalez (D) of San Antonio, Maury Maverick (D) of San Antonio, and John G. Tower (R) of Wichita Falls, who ran unsuccessfully against Johnson in the 1960 Senate race. If no candidate receives a majority in the special election, the two highest men face each other in a runoff 30 days later.

New Members Biographies

(For earlier biographies see 1960 Weekly Report p. 1780, 1964)

Benjamin A. Smith II (D)

(Massachusetts -- Senate)

Benjamin A. Smith II (D) Jan. 3 was sworn in as the Junior Senator from Massachusetts to fill the seat vacated by the Dec. 22 resignation of President-elect John F. Kennedy. Smith was appointed Dec. 27 by Gov. Foster Furcolo (D) who said, "In the interest of promoting unity in the Democratic party as Senator Kennedy becomes President of the United States I have accepted (his) suggestion...to name Ben Smith of Gloucester as U.S. Senator. I am also informed he will serve two years and not seek reelection in 1962." Under Massachusetts law, a special election must be called concurrent with the general election of 1962 to pick a successor to complete Kennedy's term, which runs to Jan. 3, 1965.

Born March 26, 1916 in Gloucester, Mass., Smith attended Gloucester public schools and Gov. Dummer Academy. In 1935 he entered Harvard College where he roomed with Kennedy, played fullback on the football team and graduated in 1939. Smith was a lieutenant in the Navy from 1941 to 1945, serving in part in the Pacific area. He and Kennedy were ushers at each others' weddings.

Smith served as mayor of Gloucester (1954-55).

He is married to the former Barbara Mechem of Chicago and they have four children. He is a member of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is a Roman Catholic.

William A. Blakley (D)

(Texas -- Senate)

Ex-Sen. William A. Blakley (D), 62, Jan. 3 was sworn in to succeed Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson as Senator from Texas. Johnson was sworn in for his third term the same day, but resigned a few minutes after taking the oath so that Blakley could take the seat until a special election is held, due early in 1961, to fill out Johnson's six-year term. Blakley is an announced candidate for the full term.

He served in an interim capacity in the Senate from Jan. 17 to April 29, 1957 when he filled the seat occupied by ex-Sen. Price Daniel (D Texas 1953-57). Daniel vacated his seat to take over the Texas Governorship, but Blakley was appointed by the outgoing Gov. Allen Shivers (D). Both Shivers and Blakley supported President Eisenhower in the 1952 and 1956 elections.

During his brief service in 1957 Blakley was appointed to the Senate Government Operations Committee and Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees.

A wealthy Dallas attorney and businessman with oil and real estate holdings, Blakley was born Nov. 17, 1898 in Miami Station, Mo. and was raised on a ranch near Arapaho, Okla. After his graduation from Arapaho High School, he served in the Army in World War I. Having moved to Texas after the war, he taught himself law and accounting and became an attorney and certified public accountant. He married in 1922 and moved to Dallas in 1925. Blakley is a Presbyterian.

John Joseph Hickey (D)

(Wyoming -- Senate)

J.J. Hickey (D) Jan. 3 was sworn in as Senator from Wyoming, one day after he had resigned as Governor in order to fill the seat left vacant by the death Dec. 9 of Sen.-elect Keith Thomson (former Rep. R 1955-60). Hickey resigned the Governorship Jan. 2 and immediately was appointed to fill the Senate vacancy by Wyoming Secretary of State Jack R. Gage, who became Governor. (1960 Weekly Report p. 1971)

Hickey, 49, received a law degree from the University of Wyoming in 1934 and practiced law in Rawlins, Wyo., 1934-42. He served as Rawlins City Treasurer 1935-43, Carbon County Attorney 1938-42 and 1946-49 and U.S. Attorney for Wyoming 1949-53. He was Governor of Wyoming from 1959 until his resignation Jan. 2. In 1958 when elected to his first term as Governor, Hickey defeated incumbent Gov. Milward L. Simpson (R) who was favored for reelection.

During his term as Governor, Hickey concentrated on the reorganization of the state's government and is the author of two volumes on the subject.

As head of the Wyoming delegation at the Democratic Convention July 11-15, Hickey seconded the Presidential nomination of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson. His term as Senator will run through 1962; Wyoming will hold a special election to fill the vacancy in November 1962. Hickey has not announced whether he will seek reelection.

Hickey is a Roman Catholic and is married to the former Winifred Espy. They have two sons.

Victor Wickersham (D)

(Oklahoma -- 6th District)

Ex-Rep. Victor Wickersham (D Okla. 1941-47, 1949-57), 54, took his seat in the 87th Congress Jan. 3 after the House by voice vote rejected a Republican challenge against the legality of his election. Wickersham Dec. 15 was declared the victor over Republican Clyde Wheeler, Jr. in a vote recount in Oklahoma's 6th District. Wickersham had a winning margin of 76 votes in the official count, though Wheeler had been declared the winner by a 188-vote margin after the first tally. The final vote count was Wickersham, 68,192 Wheeler, 68,116.

Wickersham first won election in a special race in Oklahoma's 7th District in 1941. Redistricting combined his district with the 6th District in 1952, when he began a see-saw battle with ex-Rep. Toby Morris (D 1947-53, 1957-61). Wickersham defeated Morris in the runoff of the 1952 primary, but lost to him by 81 votes in the 1956 primary runoff and by 52 votes in the 1958 primary. Wickersham won the 1960 primary by 402 votes.

During his previous service in the House, he held assignments on the Agriculture Committee (1942-47), the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (1949-51) and the Armed Services Committee (1951-57).

Wickersham was born Feb. 9, 1906 in Lone Rock, Ark. and educated in Oklahoma schools near his farm home at Mangum, Okla. He was first elected to the office of court clerk in Greer County in 1929 and held that post until 1935 when he became chief clerk of the state board of affairs. In 1936 he returned to private life in the insurance business. Wickersham and his wife have four children and nine grandchildren and still own a farm in Mangum. He is a Protestant.



MANSFIELD SUCCEEDS JOHNSON IN SENATE

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), who Jan. 3 was elected Senate Majority Leader, is a quiet spoken, moderate liberal. Mansfield, 57, served as Senate Democratic whip of the 85th and 86th Congresses, and his new post in the 87th Congress is as successor to Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas).

One of Mansfield's first acts following his unanimous selection at a party caucus was to introduce a resolution giving him the power to invite Johnson to preside at future party conferences and caucuses -- a proposal that was adopted despite some protests.

The Senate can expect to see Mansfield push for early legislative action on these five programs, which he listed Dec. 31 as the major issues facing Congress: Federal aid to depressed areas; medical care for the aged under the Social Security system; stimulants for the housing industry; an increase in the minimum wage rate, and Federal aid to education. Mansfield also said in foreign policy matters the Administration would have to reassess programs "to see what can be done to contain the situation in Africa, strengthen NATO, neutralize Laos...and reinforce the economic program for Latin America authorized by Congress in 1960."

Mansfield and Johnson

Johnson became leader in 1953 after serving as Democratic whip since 1951. Mansfield was elected whip Nov. 13, 1956, soon after Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky. 1950-57), then assistant majority leader (whip), was defeated for reelection.

When Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) attacked the methods of Johnson's leadership in the 1959 session, Mansfield spoke in Johnson's defense saying there were times when the majority leader had bowed to the will of others in the leadership committees (Democratic Policy Committee; Democratic Steering Committee). Mansfield was among the Democratic Senators backing Johnson's compromise proposal for the revision of Senate Rule 22 (permitting filibusters) during the civil rights controversy at the beginning of the 86th Congress.

From all signs Mansfield would continue the practice Johnson instituted of giving freshman Senators a place on one major committee. Mansfield himself benefited from the plan, being placed on the Foreign Relations Committee on entering the Senate. In 1958 he said the policy "gave us newcomers a chance to use in the Senate almost at once whatever abilities we possess. It strengthened our party in the Senate and brought about better understanding and mutual respect among both the new and old Senators."

When Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler (1955-60) July 5, 1959 said Democrats around the country were unhappy with the achievements of Congressional Democrats, Mansfield July 6 said Butler's statement "Will not do us any good (but) will furnish fodder for the President and the Republican National Committee."

After the 1956 election Mansfield Nov. 8 said losing Democratic Presidential candidate Adlai E. Stevenson

was only "titular leader" of the party and the "actual power" resided with Johnson and his fellow Texan, House Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Mansfield supported Johnson in his bid for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination. He has been a vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee since 1956.

Congressional Quarterly voting studies show that during the years they were both in the Senate, Mansfield tended to vote with the Democratic majority against the Republican majority more often than did Johnson, that he tended to support the President less and oppose him more than did Johnson, that he supported the Republican-Southern Democrat "Conservative Coalition" less than did Johnson, whereas in the CQ "Federal Role" study of the 86th Congress, Mansfield and Johnson voted equally in favor of a larger role for the Federal Government. (See box, next page.)

Mansfield's Senate Career

Mansfield has been in the Senate since 1953. He has been on the Foreign Relations Committee since then and is now chairman of the State Department Organization and Public Affairs Subcommittee. He has been on the Rules and Administration Committee since 1955. He was on the District of Columbia Committee and the Joint Library Committee.

Mansfield has spoken frequently on foreign affairs. He has been a strong supporter of foreign aid since his days in the House although in a May 15, 1959 speech he warned that "time is running out on foreign aid." He attacked military aid and special assistance programs although he supported continued technical assistance. He said the country and the Congress were confused and uneasy with the program in general. He urged spreading of financial and military aid responsibility to other prosperous countries.

Mansfield is a strong supporter of the United Nations and in times of crisis, such as the 1959 uncertainty concerning Berlin, he has urged that the U.N. be used for conciliatory purposes. Mansfield was a U.S. delegate to the U.N. during its 1958 session.

In 1956 Mansfield voted to cut foreign military assistance. He has favored extension of reciprocal trade. In 1954 he voted for a watered-down version of the Bricker Amendment, proposed by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) to limit the President's treaty-making power. In 1952 he voted for the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

With President-elect John F. Kennedy, Mansfield was one of 13 Senators who supported the unsuccessful amendment proposed by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) to the 1958 Formosa resolution. The amendment would have limited the President's authority to defend the islands to Formosa and the Pescadores, eliminating Quemoy and Matsu.

When the Soviet Union announced it planned to withdraw from Berlin, Mansfield in a major speech Feb. 12, 1959, urged a strong United States position with a positive policy to reach the goal of German unification.

On Oct. 21, 1959 he suggested the formation of a common market of the Western hemisphere.

The Foreign Relations Committee April 20, 1960 rejected a Mansfield amendment to the Mutual Security authorization bill which would have abolished the International Cooperation Administration as a separate agency and brought it within the State Department. Mansfield June 23 made a speech beginning: "Something has gone wrong." He expressed concern at the U-2 spy plane incident, the collapse of the summit meeting, the withdrawal of the invitation to the President to visit Russia and the cancellation of the President's visit to Japan. He proposed 11 suggestions for changes in Administration operations and lines of responsibility in foreign policy, consolidating them within the State Department, reducing the number of personnel and increasing executive control over public statements of policy; he also proposed nine changes or advances in U.S. foreign policy.

In other areas: Mansfield voted with the Southern bloc 10 times (53 percent) on the 19 controversial amendments offered to the 1960 civil rights bill (for details see supplement to May 6, 1960 Weekly Report, Civil Rights Legislation); in 1960 he voted to table (kill) an amendment to the education bill which would have raised the amount of federal aid for school construction and teachers' salaries; he voted for overriding the President's veto on the depressed areas relief bill; he voted against passage of the wheat bill; he voted against an amendment to the minimum wage bill which would have reduced the number of new workers to be covered; he voted for medical aid for the aged financed through the Social Security program; he voted against committee amendments to the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act giving \$190 million for the Mutual Security program.

He has supported increased federal highway programs in 1958 and in April 1958 was in favor of a tax cut as an anti-recession measure.

Mansfield's History

Mansfield was born in New York City March 16, 1903. His family moved to Montana when he was three and he now lives in Missoula, Mont. He is married and has one daughter. He is a Catholic.

Mansfield left home at the age of 14 to join the Navy in World War I. He served in the Navy 1918-19, in the Army 1919-20 and was in China with the Marines 1920-22. Upon returning from the service, he worked in Montana copper mines from 1922 to 1930 to give himself a high-school education. He spent one year at Montana School for Mines and four years at Montana State University from which he received his B.A. (1933) and M.A. (1934) degrees. From 1933 until 1943, when he entered the House of Representatives, he was professor of Latin American and Far Eastern history at Montana State.

Mansfield served five terms in the House, representing Montana's 1st District. He served on the Foreign Affairs and Small Business Committees. He also served on House Committees on Flood Control, Indian Affairs, Public Lands, Territories and Irrigation and Reclamation. In 1944 he spent two months in China as a special observer

Voting Scores

CQ's Voting Participation Scores measure the percentage of roll calls on which a Member votes; On the Record Scores measure the percentage of times a Member went on the record on a roll-call vote; Party Unity and Party Opposition Scores measure the percentage of times a Member voted with or in opposition to the majority of his party on roll-call votes when his party opposed the stand taken by the opposition majority (through the 81st Congress, Party Unity Scores measured the percentage of times a Member voted with the majority of his party on all roll calls); Presidential Support and Opposition Scores measure the percentage of times a Member supported the Presidential position on roll-call votes; Conservative Coalition Scores measure the percentage of times a Member supported or opposed the stand of Republicans and Southern Democrats when they formed a coalition against Northern Democrats on roll-call votes; Larger and Smaller Federal Role Support Scores measure the percentage of times a Member took a position supporting a larger or smaller role for the Federal Government.

Here are Mansfield's scores since he came to the Senate in 1953. Figures in parentheses represent Sen. Johnson's scores in the same Congresses. (A blank indicates that CQ did not make a study in that year.)

Vote Study	83rd Congress	84th Congress	85th Congress	86th Congress
Voting Participation	91% (98%)	94% (76%)	94% (88%)	91% (95%)
On the Record	95 (98)	99 (96)	99 (95)	99 (98)
Party Unity	90 (74)	92 (71)	92 (76)	87 (76)
Party Opposition		6 (12)	6 (11)	6 (18)
Presidential Support	36 (55)	50 (44)	43 (57)	34 (48)
Presidential Opposition	56 (44)	44 (36)	50 (30)	56 (47)
Conservative Coalition Support				23 (44)
Conservative Coalition Opposition				69 (48)
Larger Federal Role				93 (93)
Smaller Federal Role				7 (7)

Interest groups rating Members of Congress in advance of the 1960 elections gave Mansfield a predominantly liberal profile. Mansfield voted in accordance with the position of these groups on selected votes the following percentages of the time (Johnson's groups rankings are in parentheses): Americans for Democratic Action, 75 percent (67 percent); Committee on Political Education -- AFL-CIO, 80 percent (78 percent); National Farmers Union, 100 percent (90 percent); American Farm Bureau Federation, eight percent (15 percent); Civic Affairs Associates, zero percent (zero percent); Americans for Constitutional Action, eight percent (10 percent). (Weekly Report p. 1659)

for President Roosevelt. In 1952 he was a member of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris.

In 1952 Mansfield was nominated, without primary opposition, to oppose Sen. Zales N. Ecton (R 1947-53). During the campaign Ecton attacked Mansfield for supporting Truman Administration foreign policy. Mansfield received 133,109 votes to 127,360 for Ecton. In 1958 Mansfield won renomination easily over two minor primary challengers and beat Lou W. Welsh (R) 174,910 to 54,573. In 1956 Mansfield was mentioned as a possibility for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination but was quoted saying, "Under no circumstances would I ever consider being nominated for the Vice Presidency or for any other office except that of U.S. Senator from Montana."



Press Conference

KENNEDY, JOHNSON, RAYBURN, MANSFIELD OUTLINE PROGRAM

Following is the text of a Dec. 20 joint news conference in Palm Beach, Fla., by President-elect John F. Kennedy, Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson, House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Senate majority leader:

KENNEDY: I invited the Vice President-elect and the Speaker and Sen. Mansfield to come to Florida for the last two days in order to discuss some of the problems involved in the orderly transition of responsibility, and also some of the matters which will come before the Administration and the Congress in the winter of 1961. We have had a very successful meeting.

I think there is general agreement among all of us about what should be done, and I am most grateful to all of them for having made the trip to be with us today. I had hoped that the majority leader of the House of Representatives, Congressman (John) McCormack (D Mass.), would be with us. He was unable to come because of obligations he had assumed beforehand. But I will communicate with him today the results of our conversations.

I want to take this opportunity to say that I am specially glad that the Vice President came here today.

I have asked him to take over the chairmanship of the President's Advisory Council on Space, and he has agreed to assume that obligation. I have asked him also to take over the job involved in the Government Contract Compliance Committee, which has to do with the fight against discrimination in those areas which are benefited by Government contracts.

He has agreed to do this, and as time goes on, he and I will work together on new matters which are within his special area of interest which involve, of course, national security, national defense and our international relations, particularly with those countries to the south of the United States.

I want to express also again my thanks to the Speaker for coming so far. He has supported, with good counsel, a great many Democratic and Republican Administrations in this country, and I must say as a junior member of the House in 1947 I am delighted to have a chance to work with him so closely again, having worked under him for fourteen years, directly and indirectly.

HOUSE RULES

Q. Sir, do you feel that a change in the Rules Committee is necessary to get your program through this year, and, if so, do you think one will be accomplished, or will you lend moral support to such a move?

A. I will ask the Speaker of the House to answer that.

RAYBURN: I said yesterday that neither Sen. Kennedy nor Sen. Johnson had said anything to me about what might happen inside the House of Representatives, because I think they have taken a wise position by saying that that is a matter for the House of Representatives entirely. I think that is their position now. We have discussed those things in a casual way, but we certainly did not in any specific fashion.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Q. I have a question for the President-elect. From what you know of the Eisenhower budget, and from your views on the national economy and the advice from your own economists, do you anticipate being able to submit a balanced budget?

KENNEDY: Well, I am going to meet this week, tomorrow, with Mr. David Bell, as well as with Mr. (Theodore C.) Sorensen and Mr. (Meyer) Feldman during the day tomorrow. I could not give you an answer -- I am not familiar with the details of the coming budget of the President, President Eisenhower. I think we are going to have to wait until January to get a better and clearer estimate of the tax revenue. But I must say that we are concerned, all of us, and it has occupied some of our attention during the last twenty-four hours, with the problems of unemployment and the lack of vigor in the economy at this time.

KENNEDY LISTS LEGISLATION

Q. Sen. Kennedy, Sir, can you give us any idea...

A. ...which, of course, will affect tax revenues.

Q. Sorry. Can you give us any idea what legislation will have priority in the forthcoming session of Congress?

A. --Well, without attempting to set up a priority list, there are some matters, of course, of particular importance -- medical care for the aged, aid to education, the housing bill, minimum wage, aid to depressed areas.

Q. That is five?

A. Yes, but there will be others. At least, those five.

Q. Sir, did your statement a minute ago mean that you would be willing to submit an unbalanced budget if you felt it was necessary in January to stimulate the economy?

A. No. I only said I did not have the figures on the budget, either the President's budget, I did not have the latest estimates on what the tax revenues estimated would bring. Of course, up to July of 1961 the previous budget runs. Of course, we may have -- there may be some deficiencies. But we can get a better idea of that in January or February.

Q. Are you getting any forecasts of worsening unemployment?

A. Well, I think all the figures that I have seen I think you have seen, but I think we can get a better idea of it in January after the Christmas season is over.

Q. Senator Kennedy, from what you know now of the probable total of the last Eisenhower budget, would you be able to estimate whether yours would be higher to take care of the national defense expenditures that are necessary, or lower?

A. Well, I could not really make an estimate yet because I have not talked to Mr. Bell.

LEGISLATIVE OUTLOOK

Q. Senator Kennedy, after discussions with the men who have been here, what is the outlook for your legislative program in terms of the composite view of the people here who have discussed it?

A. Perhaps the Speaker and Senator Mansfield and the Vice President might want to say something?

RAYBURN: I think very good, all the things that Sen. Kennedy spoke about. Last year we passed the depressed areas bill, which was vetoed; we passed the school construction bill, which never got to conference. I think we will start on those things early this year and get them moving as early as possible, and I hope pretty early.

Q. Mr. Speaker, you mentioned school construction. Do you include in that aid for raising teachers' salaries?

A. I may not agree with a lot of people, but I think the first step we should take would be in making additional schoolrooms for the students who want to go to school. Then the other matter may come later.

Q. Senator, did you discuss the possibility of emergency anti-recession legislation? Are you readying any bills that you want introduced early in the session if the economic situation --

Kennedy: As I said before, we do have a task force which is at work on proposals. They have not completed their work yet.

Q. Senator, was the position of Sen. (Harry F.) Byrd (D Va.) in the senate considered?

A. No, it was not.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Q. Sen. Kennedy, sir, with the appointment of Vice President-elect Johnson to head this Government committee, that is, the committee on Government contracts, is it fair to assume that in the field of civil rights you are going to strive more for executive action than legislative action, at least for a year?

A. No. I think both Senator Johnson and I both have very clearly stated our belief that we should, as a country, do everything

possible to provide for the protection of the constitutional rights for all American citizens, and we are committed to that end, and we will do whatever we feel would be helpful in accomplishing it. I think that we can get a better idea as time goes on of exactly what is needed. I don't think until we have taken over the responsibility after Jan. 20 -- I think we can get a much better idea of exactly what actions we might take in the national Government to bring that goal closer.

Q. Sen. Kennedy, before you take office on Jan. 20 will there be an Administration position on whether it would be wise to change the rules of the Senate regarding Rule XXII, and whether it would be wise to have this struggle at the outset of the new Congress?

A. I think as I have indicated clearly, and I think Senator Johnson and I both feel, this is a matter which must be decided by the House and the Senate. We are anxious that the programs which we have suggested, and other programs which will be suggested -- we are, of course, anxious, and it has been my view since I have been in both the Senate and the House for the last fourteen years that the procedures will permit, of the House and Senate will permit, a majority of the members to work their will. I think we are all in agreement on that. But the matter of exactly what form those procedures should take has to rest with the House and Senate.

JOHNSON HAILS CABINET

Q. Could we come back to the question of the outlook for the legislative program and perhaps ask Vice President Johnson or Sen. Mansfield how they look at the Senate side of the thing?

JOHNSON: First I want to make a comment on the Cabinet. I think the President-elect has selected a group of very able and respected citizens for the executive team. I think that the legislative leaders that he has here, Speaker Rayburn and Sen. Mansfield, will be able to work effectively with that team. In the last Congress we acted upon all of the measures enumerated, with the exception of the medical aid, and that was lost by a close vote in the Senate. I would hope and expect that all of those measures would receive early and sympathetic consideration to the end that the President would have an opportunity to pass upon them before the session ended.

I anticipate a very successful session of the Congress, and close, cooperative relationships between the Executive and Legislative branches.

OTHER ISSUES

Q. Senator, in addition to this leftover legislation from last year, do you have any New Frontier legislation, such as the creation of the Urban Affairs Department?

KENNEDY: There is going to be a good number of proposals before the Congress. These bills that I mentioned are bills which both Houses, at least both Houses, considered and which are familiar to the members, and I think have been frequently discussed during the campaign. They are all very important. Of course, there are going to be other proposals to be made.

Q. Would you tell us what they are?

A. I am sure they will be forthcoming as time goes on.

Q. Have you and Sen. Johnson determined when you will resign from the Senate, Senator?

A. No, I have not.

JOHNSON: I have reached no decision on it.

Q. Yesterday, Senator, the Kennedy-Johnson ticket was officially elected. Do you know whether Thruston Morton has conceded yet?

KENNEDY: Well, we don't know whether he has conceded Hawaii yet, but I think he is beginning to feel that maybe we won. Q. I didn't hear that answer. What was that, sir?

A. I said I think that he is beginning to feel that we have been successful.

Q. Senator, --

KENNEDY: He waged really in some ways a more vigorous fight between Nov. 8 and yesterday than he did before that.

Q. Senator, sir, there have been reports coming out of Europe for the past two days, and I think Chancellor Adenauer has canceled a visit to the United States, raising the possibility that you may go over to Europe in about three or four months' time. Is there any validity to this, especially in terms of not only Conrad Adenauer but Mr. Khrushchev?

A. No, I never heard the report until yesterday. Somebody said there was a news story, but I have not considered it.

Q. Have you ever considered a plan for going to Europe shortly after the inauguration?

A. No.

Q. Senator, do you plan to continue the measures that Eisenhower has started, such as retrenchment of dependent spending to correct the balance-of-payments deficit and do you have any others in mind?

A. All of these will have to wait until we have assumed the office.

The last point was that we are going to have the meetings on Tuesday morning, is the plan today, for the meeting of the leadership of the House, Senate and the White House, every Tuesday morning.

Q. Do you plan to have that every week, Senator?

A. Yes.

Q. Every Tuesday morning?

Q. Could we ask one more question of Sen. Johnson? Do you have any special plans for the space committee's operation, or the council's operation?

JOHNSON: I will want to consult further with the President and with the space administrator, together with the legislative chairmen of the House and Senate and the leadership, and then if I have any suggestions, I will be glad to make them available.

SENATE RULES

Q. Senator, to go back to that question of the rule, the change in the rule, I think Sen. Mansfield was quoted as saying he was opposed to any early fight over a change in rules. Could you give us your position on that, Sen. Mansfield?

MANSFIELD: Yes. I feel that what we ought to do is to get through the programs as enunciated by Sen. Kennedy during the course of the campaign. I feel personally that there should be a change in the rules, but I think that should come at the right time, at the right place and in the right circumstances, and that the main thing now is to get the program through, which I don't think should take too long because, we have had hearings on all these measures. What we have to do is to update them and bring them up to the moment.

Q. Senator, what are the prospects of heading off a fight on this rule business in the Congress?

MANSFIELD: Well, I anticipate that there will be an attempt made to change rule XXII at the beginning of the session, if not by Democrats, certainly by Republicans. We will face it and roll with the punches when they come. May I make one correction. When I referred to "we" in response to Mr. Luce's question, I meant the Senate, because that is a Senate matter, which we will have to consider, the same as the House matter, in so far as the Rules Committee over there is concerned.

HELLER, DILLON

Following is a partial transcript of a Dec. 23 joint news conference by President-elect John F. Kennedy and Prof. Walter W. Heller of the University of Minnesota as Mr. Kennedy announced Professor Heller's appointment as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers:

KENNEDY: I am delighted to announce that Prof. Walter Heller of the University of Minnesota has agreed to serve as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. He is one of the country's most distinguished economists, with broad interest in the policy problems that face the United States. He is eminently qualified to assume the larger responsibilities which I envision for the Council of Economic Advisers, and we are fortunate to have him in the new Administration. I intend that we should return to the spirit as well as the letter of the Employment Act of 1946.

I intend the economic reports to deal not only with the state of the economy but with our goals for economic progress. And I don't think that we should treat the economy in narrow terms but in terms appropriate to the optimum development of the human and natural resources of this country, of our productive capacity and that of the free world.

With this in mind, I have asked Dr. Heller to find ways and means of providing us with the best possible staff assistance and advice in the major fields of economic and social policy with which the Administration will be concerned.

Dr. Heller will work closely with the members of the Cabinet and with the Budget Director. I have asked him to develop close relations also with the country's many private centers for policy research and analysis in this field.

Under Dr. Heller's direction, I expect the C.E.A. to take its place as a key element within the Presidential office. I believe we can make a major contribution to the successful organization of the Presidency and by revitalizing the Council of Economic Advisers we shall fill a major gap in the staff services available to the President.

ECONOMIC POLICIES

Q. Senator, the other day you expressed concern about the rising unemployment, and, as I remember, you said a lack of vigor in the economy. Now, you say we are going to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the law that set up this council. Do you have any plans to combat unemployment and the lack of vigor in the economy?

A. I think I will wait until after Jan. 20, and at that time, shortly after that, we will be discussing the condition of the economy and what steps could be profitably taken to improve that position. I expect to receive a report in early January from a task force which has been led by Dr. (Paul A.) Samuelson of M.I.T. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), who has been surveying the state of the economy and has been considering what steps could be usefully taken....

Q. Senator, in your statement you said -- you asked Dr. Heller to supply you with the best possible staff assistance and so forth. Does that mean you contemplate enlarging the C.E.A. staff?

A. No. There will be two other members. But there are a number of proposals which have been made for special consumers counsel within the White House, for a council on natural resources, for manpower. I think it would be advantageous to do as much of that kind of work through the C.E.A., so we are considering increasing its responsibilities....

QUESTIONED ON DILLON

Q. Sen. Kennedy, there has been some speculation in the newspapers in the last two or three days about Mr. (Douglas) Dillon's conversations with you before he became Secretary of the Treasury. One of the stories or some of the stories from Washington said that President Eisenhower suggested that he obtain a commitment from you in writing that his department would not be interfered with politically, that you would follow a sound fiscal policy, and specifically that you would not carry out the Democratic pledge about lower interest rates. Was any such written condition asked or given?

A. No. Quite obviously Mr. Dillon has had sufficient experience in government to know that no such written commitments would be given by any President, and therefore, it would not be asked for of any President. There is a general agreement between Mr. Dillon and myself, as Mr. O'Donnell said yesterday, that the American economy must move forward.

There are heavy burdens placed upon it here in this country, and around the world. We must provide for a satisfactory rate of growth. We must try to maintain as close as possible full employment. Mr. Dillon and I are in general agreement on all these questions. Mr. Dillon is a dedicated public servant. I feel we are fortunate that he accepted the Treasury. I feel it is going to be a fruitful relationship....

But, I will say that Mr. Dillon never, I am sure, even considered such a request, because it was never brought to my attention, because quite obviously the President is the responsible figure, and therefore he cannot enter into treaties with Cabinet members.

Q. Senator, quite aside from the request in writing, did Mr. Dillon approach you or ask for any reservations or clear understanding as to his freedom on determining fiscal policy?

A. No. Mr. Dillon and I, after several conversations, recognized that there was a general agreement on what Treasury policy should be, and, therefore, there was no need for any commitments on either side. Mr. Dillon would not have accepted this position if he had not been in agreement, general agreement,

with me, and I would not have asked him to accept the position if I had not been in general agreement with him. So that I must say that the meetings that Mr. Dillon and I had were harmonious or otherwise he would not today be serving with us.

Q. Senator, did he even mention this reported reluctance of Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon, to have him take the job?

A. No, I never heard that. There was some reference, as you remember, the morning he accepted, to the fact that he had visited the President that morning. But he never stated to me a reluctance, and I think that he went to discuss, on his return from Europe, he went to discuss the proposed appointment with the President. To the best of my knowledge, the President agreed to that. That is my knowledge.

INTEREST RATES

Q. In the area of general agreement, Senator, that you speak of, did the matter of lower interest rates get included in that general field?

A. The problem of what interest rates would be would be a matter of discussion with the Federal Reserve Board, the Treasury, the Council of Economic Advisers, the President. It has to do with what the needs of the economy are at that moment, with the problem of gold outflow and all the rest.

What Mr. Dillon and I are in agreement in, and what Dr. Heller and I are in agreement with, I hope, is that the economy of the United States must grow at a faster rate than it has been growing during the last five years, and we hope to stimulate that growth. But the techniques that might be used for that will depend on a careful consideration by all of us after the twentieth of January.

In other words, we did not enter into a discussion, quite obviously, of what exactly the interest rate at each moment should be. We will have to wait and see. But let me just say that Mr. Dillon and I in all of our conversations were in general accordance in our views with what steps should be taken.

Otherwise, as I say, Mr. Dillon would not have gone ahead, nor would I have thought it wise to go ahead. He has signed up to stay with us and wants to serve in the best way he can. I am glad he is there. I must say all these stories are not in accordance with the facts, at least as far as my experience goes....



Presidential Report

CUBA STATEMENT

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's Jan. 3 statement announcing a break in diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, the Government of Cuba delivered to the United States Charge d' Affaires ad interim of the United States Embassy in Havana a note stating that the Government of Cuba had decided to limit the personnel of our embassy and consulate in Havana to eleven persons. Forty-eight hours was granted for the departure of our entire staff with the exception of eleven. This unusual action on the part of the Castro Government can have no other purpose than to render impossible the conduct of normal diplomatic relations with that Government.

Accordingly, I have instructed the Secretary of State to deliver a note to the Charge d' Affaires ad interim of Cuba in Washington which refers to the demand of his Government and states that the Government of the United States is hereby formally terminating diplomatic and consular relations with the Government of Cuba. Copies of both notes are being made available to the press.

The calculated action on the part of the Castro Government is only the latest of a long series of harassments, baseless accusations, and vilification. There is a limit to what the United States in self respect can endure. That limit has now been reached. Our friendship for the Cuban people is not affected. It is my hope and my conviction that in the not-too-distant future it will be possible for the historic friendship between us once again to find his reflection in normal relations of every sort. Meanwhile, our sympathy goes out to the people of Cuba now suffering under the yoke of a dictator.

CQ House Votes 1 through 2.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 2, 3.)

Sam Rayburn Elected Speaker of the House for the 10th Time; Debate Closed on Seating Member from Indiana's 5th District

1. Election of Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 87th Congress. The nominees were Reps. Sam Rayburn (D Texas), Speaker during nine previous terms, and Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), Minority Leader for the first time in the 86th Congress. Rayburn was elected, 258-170 (D 258-0; R 0-170), Jan. 3, 1961. He and Halleck voted "present". (See story p. 1) An R on the chart below represents a vote for Rayburn, an H a vote for Halleck.

2. H Res 1. Resolution barring George O. Chambers (R), the certified victor in Indiana's 5th District, or his opponent, J. Edward Roush (D), from taking the oath as a Representative pending an investigation of their election by the House Administration Committee. Davis (D Tenn.) motion to move the previous question (thus terminating debate). Motion agreed to 252-166 (D 252-0; R 0-166), Jan. 3, 1961. (See story p. 1) (An asterisk (*) follows the names of those not yet sworn in and who therefore could not vote on the motion.)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	1	2		Vote No.	1	2		Vote No.	1	2	
Yea	258	252		Yea	258	252		Yea	170	0	
Nay	170	166		Nay	0	0		Nay	0	166	

1 2		1 2		1 2		1 2	
ALABAMA		19 Holifield R Y		HAWAII			
3 Andrews R Y		17 King R Y		AL Inouye R Y			
1 Boykin R ?		26 Roosevelt R Y		IDAHO			
7 Elliot R Y		16 Bell H N		2 Harding R Y			
2 Grant ? *		21 Hiestand H N		1 Pfost R Y			
9 Huddleston R Y		18 Hosmer H N		ILLINOIS			
8 Jones R Y		24 Lipscomb H N		25 Gray R Y			
5 Rains R Y		15 McDonough H N		21 Mack R Y			
4 Roberts R Y		25 Rousselot H N		24 Price R Y			
6 Selden R Y		20 Smith H N		23 Shipley R Y			
ALASKA		COLORADO		16 Anderson H N			
AL Rivers R Y		4 Aspinall R Y		17 Arends H N			
ARIZONA		1 Rogers R Y		19 Chiperfield H ?			
2 Udall R Y		3 Chenoeweth H N		20 Findley H N			
1 Rhodes H N		2 Dominick H N		14 Hoffman H N			
ARKANSAS		CONNECTICUT		15 Masua H N			
5 Alford R ?		1 Doddario R Y		18 Michel H N			
1 Gathings R Y		3 Gaiamo R Y		22 Springer H N			
4 Harris R Y		AL Kowalski R Y		Chicago Cook County			
2 Mills R Y		5 Monagan H N		1 Dawson R Y			
6 Norrell R Y		2 Seely-Brown H N		12 Finnegan R Y			
3 Trimble R Y		4 Sibal H N		5 Kluczynski R Y			
CALIFORNIA		DELAWARE		7 Libonati R Y			
7 Cohelan R Y		AL McDowell R Y		3 Murphy R Y			
14 Hagen R Y		FLORIDA		6 O'Brien R Y			
2 Johnson R Y		2 Bennett R Y		2 O'Hara R Y			
11 McFall R Y		4 Fascell R Y		11 Pucinski R Y			
1 Miller C.W. R Y		7 Haley R Y		8 Rostenkowski R Y			
8 Miller G.P. R Y		5 Herlong R Y		9 Yates R Y			
3 Moss R Y		8 Matthews R Y		13 Church H N			
29 Sound R Y		6 Rogers R Y		10 Collier H N			
5 Shelley R Y		3 Sikes R Y		4 Derwinski H N			
27 Sheppard R Y		1 Cramer H N		INDIANA			
12 Sisk R Y		GEORGIA		3 Brademas R Y			
6 Baldwin H N		8 Blitch R Y		8 Denton R Y			
10 Gubser H N		5 Davis J.C. R Y		1 Madden R Y			
4 Mailliard H N		7 Davis J.W. R Y		4 Adair ? *			
13 Teague H N		4 Flynt R Y		7 Bray H N			
28 Utt ? *		3 Forrester R Y		11 Bruce H N			
30 Wilson H N		1 Hagan R Y		5 Chambers H *			
9 Younger H N		9 Landrum R Y		2 Halleck H *			
Los Angeles Co.		2 Pilcher R Y		10 Harvey H N			
22 Corman R Y		10 Stephens R Y		6 Roudsbush H N			
23 Doyle R Y		6 Vinson R Y		9 Wilson H N			

Y Record Vote For (yes)

✓ Paired For

± Announced For, CQ Poll For

N Record Vote Against (nay)

X Paired Against

— Announced Against, CQ Poll Against

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll

1 2	
IOWA	
6 Coad R Y	
5 Smith R Y	
2 Bromwell H N	
3 Gross H N	
8 Hoeben H N	
7 Jensen H ?	
4 Kyl H N	
1 Schwengel H N	

KANSAS	
5 Breeding R Y	
1 Avery H N	
6 Dole H N	
2 Ellsworth H ?	
3 McVey H N	
4 Shriver H N	

KENTUCKY	
3 Burke R Y	
4 Chelf R Y	
2 Natcher R Y	
7 Perkins R Y	
5 Spence R Y	
1 Strublefield R Y	
6 Watts R Y	
8 Siler H N	

LOUISIANA	
2 Boggs R Y	
4 Brooks R Y	
1 Hebert R Y	
8 McSween R Y	

Democrats in this type, Republicans in Italics

CQ House Votes 1 through 2.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 2, 3.)

1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2	
6	Morrison	R Y			NEBRASKA	5	Scott	R Y	6	McMillan	R Y
5	Passman	R Y			3 Beermann	H N	12 Taylor	R Y	2	Riley	R Y
7	Thompson	R Y			2 Cunningham	H N	11 Whitener	R Y	1	Rivers	R Y
3	Willis	R Y			4 Martin	H N	10 Jonas	H N			SOUTH DAKOTA
	MAINE				1 Weaver	H N			2	Berry	H N
1	Garland	H N				NEVADA			1	Reifel	H N
3	McIntire	H N			AL Baring	R Y	AL Nygaard	H N			TENNESSEE
2	Tupper	H N				NEW HAMPSHIRE	AL Short	H N	6	Bass	R Y
	MARYLAND				2 Bass	H N			9	Davis	R Y
2	Brewster	R Y			1 Merrow	H N			8	Everett	R Y
4	Fallon	R Y				NEW JERSEY	9 Ashley	R Y	4	Evins	R Y
7	Friedel	R Y			11 Addonizio	R Y	11 Cook	R Y	3	Frazier	R Y
3	Garmatz	R Y			14 Daniels	R Y	20 Feighan	R Y	5	Loser	R Y
1	Johnson	R Y			13 Gallagher	R Y	18 Hays	R Y	7	Murray	R Y
5	Lankford	R Y			8 Joelson	R Y	19 Kirwan	R Y	2	Baker	H N
6	Mathias	H N			10 Rodino	R Y	10 Moeller	R Y	1	Reece	H N
	MASSACHUSETTS				4 Thompson	R Y	21 Vanik	R Y			TEXAS
2	Boland	R Y			3 Auchincloss	H N	17 Ashbrook	H N	3	Beckworth	R Y
13	Burke	R Y			1 Cabill	H N	14 Ayres	H N	2	Brooks	R Y
4	Donohue	R Y			6 Dwyer	H N	8 Betts	H N	17	Burleson	R Y
7	Lane	R Y			5 Frelinghuysen	H N	22 Bolton	H N	22	Casey	R Y
8	MacDonald	R Y			2 Glenn	H N	16 Bow	H N	7	Dowdy	R Y
12	McCormack	R Y			9 Osmer	H N	7 Brown	H N	21	Fisher	R Y
11	O'Neill	R Y			12 Wallbauser	H N	2 Clancy	H N	13	Ikard	R Y
3	Philbin	R Y			7 Widnall	H N	12 Devine	H N	20	Kilday	R Y
6	Bates	H N				NEW MEXICO	6 Harsba	H N	15	Kilgore	R Y
1	Conte	H N			AL Montoya	R Y	5 Latta	H N	19	Mahon	R Y
10	Curtis	H N			AL Morris	R Y	4 McCulloch	H N	1	Patman	R Y
9	Keith	H N				NEW YORK	23 Minsball	H N	11	Poage	R Y
14	Martin	H N			41 Dulski	R Y	15 Moorebead	H N	4	Rayburn	?
5	Morse	H N			30 O'Brien	R Y	13 Mosher	H N	18	Rogers	R Y
	MICHIGAN				1 Pike	R Y	3 Schenck	H N	16	Rutherford	R Y
7	O'Hara	R Y			32 Stratton	R Y	1 Scherer	H N	6	Teague	?
12	Bennett	H N			27 Barry	H N		OKLAHOMA	8	Thomas	R Y
18	Broomfield	H N			3 Becker	H N	3 Albert	R Y	9	Thompson	R Y
10	Cederberg	H N			2 Derounian	H N	2 Edmondson	R Y	10	Thornberry	R Y
6	Chamberlain	H N			26 Dooley	H N	5 Jarman	R Y	12	Wright	R Y
5	Ford	H N			43 Goodell	H N	4 Steed	R Y	14	Young	R Y
9	Griffin	H N			33 Kilburn	H N	6 Wickersham	H *	5	Alger	H N
8	Harvey	H N			31 King	H N	1 Belcher	H N			UTAH
4	Hoffman	H N			40 Miller	H N		OREGON	2	King	R Y
3	Jobansen	H N			39 Ostertag	H N	3 Green	R Y	1	Peterson	R Y
11	Knox	H N			42 Pillion	H N	2 Ullman	R Y			VERMONT
2	Meader	H N			34 Pirmie	H N	4 Durno	H N	AL Stafford	H ?	VIRGINIA
	Detroit - Wayne County				35 Rieblman	H N	1 Norblad	H N	4	Abbitt	R Y
13	Diggs	R Y			37 Robison	H N		PENNSYLVANIA	1	Downing	R Y
15	Dingell	R Y			28 St. George	H N	25 Clark	R Y	3	Gary	R Y
17	Griffiths	R Y			36 Taber	H N	21 Dent	R Y	2	Hardy	R Y
16	Lesinski	R Y			38 Weiss	H N	11 Flood	R Y	7	Harrison	R Y
1	Machrowicz	R Y			29 Wharton	H N	30 Holland	R Y	9	Jennings	R Y
14	Rabaut	?				New York City	28 Moorhead	R Y	8	Smith	R Y
	MINNESOTA				5 Addabbo	R Y	26 Morgan	R Y	5	Tuck	R Y
8	Blatnik	R Y			8 Anfuoso	R Y	14 Rhodes	R Y	10	Braybill	H N
4	Karh	R Y			24 Buckley	R ?	15 Walter	R Y	6	Poff	H N
6	Marshall	R Y			12 Corey	R Y	29 Corbett	H N			WASHINGTON
7	Andersen	H N			11 Celler	R Y	8 Curtin	H N	3	Hansen	R Y
5	Judd	H N			7 Delaney	R Y	9 Dague	H N	7	Magnuson	R Y
9	Langen	H N			19 Farbstein	R Y	12 Fenton	H N	5	Horan	?
3	MacGregor	H N			23 Gilbert	R Y	27 Fulton	H N	4	May	H N
2	Nelsen	H N			22 Healey	R Y	23 Gavin	H N	1	Pelly	H N
1	Quie	H N			6 Holtzman	R Y	19 Goodling	H N	6	Tollefson	H N
	MISSISSIPPI				10 Kelly	R Y	24 Kearns	H N	2	Westland	H N
1	Abernethy	R Y			9 Keogh	R Y	7 Milliken	H N			WEST VIRGINIA
6	Colmer	R ?			13 Multer	R Y	16 Mumma	H N	3	Bailey	R Y
3	Smith	R Y			16 Powell	R Y	22 Saylor	H N	4	Hechler	R Y
2	Whitten	R Y			14 Rooney	R Y	17 Schneebeli	H N	5	Kee	R Y
4	Williams	R Y			20 Ryan	R Y	13 Schweikey	H N	6	Slack	R Y
5	Winstead	R Y			18 Santangelo	R Y	10 Scranton	H N	2	Staggers	R Y
	MISSOURI				21 Zelenko	R Y	20 Van Zandt	H N	1	Moore	H N
5	Bolling	R Y			25 Fino	H N	18 Whalley	H N			WISCONSIN
9	Cannon	R Y			4 Halpern	H N		Philadelphia City	9	Johnson	R Y
6	Hull	R Y			17 Lindsay	H N	1 Barrett	R Y	2	Kastenmeier	R Y
8	Ichord	R Y			15 Ray	H N	3 Byrne	R Y	5	Reuss	R Y
10	Jones	R Y				NORTH CAROLINA	2 Granahan	R Y	4	Zablocki	R Y
1	Karsten	R Y			9 Alexander	R Y	5 Green	R Y	8	Byrnes	H N
11	Moulder	R *			1 Bonner	R Y	4 Nix	R Y	7	Laird	H N
4	Randall	R Y			2 Cooley	R Y	6 Toll	R Y	10	O'Konski	?
3	Sullivan	R Y			2 Fountain	R Y		RHODE ISLAND	1	Schadeberg	H N
2	Curtis	H N			3 Henderson	R Y	1 Fogarty	R Y	3	Thomson	H N
7	Hall	H N			8 Kitchin	R Y	2 St. Germain	R Y	6	Van Pelt	H N
	MONTANA				6 Kornegay	R Y		SOUTH CAROLINA			WYOMING
1	Olsen	R Y			7 Lennon	R Y	4 Ashmore	R Y	AL Harrison	H N	
2	Battin	H N					3 Dorn	R Y			
							5 Hemphill	R Y			

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics



The Week In Congress

Congress Convenes The 87th Congress met Jan. 3 in an expectant mood, as one and all awaited the inauguration Jan. 20 of Democrat John F. Kennedy as the Nation's 35th President. Liberals in both parties promptly launched their biennial effort to curb the power of conservatives in Senate and House to bloc progressive legislation. Their object: to clear the way for early action on a Kennedy anti-recession program. CQ covers the organizational caucuses and rules disputes that dominated the week's activities in both chambers, and carries a detailed rundown of the legislative outlook for 1961. (Page 1-8)

Committee Organization

The forthcoming reshuffling of standing committee assignments -- necessitated by a net gain of 21 GOP seats in the House and top committee vacancies in the Senate -- can have a crucial effect on legislation and Congressional careers. Members of the 87th Congress, particularly the freshmen, are keeping close watch on their respective parties' committees that hand out the legislative committee assignments. A CQ fact sheet describes the rules and traditions that govern the delegation of committee posts. (Page 10)

Around the Capitol

President-elect Kennedy's task force on problems of depressed areas, headed by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Jan. 1 submitted a report recommending a wide range of governmental action to relieve conditions in areas of chronic unemployment. Congressional Quarterly's story summarizes important points of the Douglas report.... The United States Jan. 3 severed diplomatic relations with Cuba. (Page 9)

Pressures

Americans for Democratic Action Dec. 29 issued a list of "legislative priorities" it hoped Congress would observe in 1961. The ADA also accused House Speaker Rayburn and Senate Majority Leader Mansfield of "sniping" at President-elect Kennedy's program. Other pressure group activity included the National Catholic Welfare Council's call for changes in the Mexican migrant labor law and the Air Transport Association's plan to help alleviate the U.S. balance of payments problem. (Page 19)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Election of the Speaker, seating of Representative from Indiana 5th District, page 28.

List of Members

The first session of the 87th Congress convened with Democrats holding large majorities in both chambers. In the House the line-up was 262 Democrats and 174 Republicans. In the Senate it was 65 Democrats and 35 Republicans. Congressional Quarterly carries a complete list of Members in both the House and Senate. Also included in this issue is a list of all state Governors and the party breakdowns in each state legislature. (Pages 12, 20)

Vital Statistics

Vital statistics for the 87th Congress show the average age of Congressmen is 53.2 years; the oldest being Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.) at 86. The legal profession claims a majority of the Members while 31 percent are in Business and Banking. In the Senate, Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) has the most seniority, serving since 1927. On the House side Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) has held his seat since 1913 to give him the longest term of service. CQ carries complete statistics on every Senator and Representative. (Page 15)

Mansfield Biography

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson's replacement as Majority Leader in the Senate, is the subject of a Congressional Quarterly biography. Also in this issue are biographies of three interim appointees to vacant Senate seats -- J.J. Hickey (D Wyo.), who took the place of deceased Sen.-elect Keith Thomson (R); Benjamin A. Smith II (D Mass.), who took the place of President-elect John F. Kennedy; and William A. Blakley (D Texas), who took Johnson's Senate seat. In addition, CQ carries a biography of Rep. Victor Wickersham (D), a recount winner in Oklahoma's 6th District. (Page 22)

e
e
s
n
t
e
t
t
d

ct
r
al
-
ce
of
A.
t-
D
n,
m
t.